The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,347 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1888.

SENER BEER.

Co., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

Purest, and most Wholesome in the Market

22 per case of 4 dozen quarts.

31 per case of 8 doz. pints.

se that the words "KAISER BREWERY

are on the label, without which none are

ebrated Brewery.

ADE & Co., BOMBAY,

S FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

CHAMPAGNE.

VEUVE BINET FILS & CIE.

OF RHEIMS.

Shipped by

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

All Connoisseurs of Champagne should taste this. We are confident they will be more than satisfied with the quality, and surprised only at its moderate price. A sample free to Mess or Club.

RS. 66. RS. 66.

SHIPPING.

ULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

s improvements having been made reater convenience and comfort of passen- in the *second saloon*, special attention is *advantageous terms* on which *excellent* ion to and from Europe can now be obtained.

ULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
.....	3541	550	H. T. Weighell ..3rd July.
.....	4196	800	E. Stewart ..... 10th "
.....	3035	500	G. W. F. Browne 17th "
.....	4235	850	W. D. Worcester 24th "
.....	3041	550	H. T. Weighell 31st "
...	4189	800	C. R. Edwards 7th Aug.
.....	3035	500	G. W. F. Browne 14th "
.....	4101	800	W. A. Seaton .. 21st "

marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, outh, and London:

ds proceed to Aden only, and passengers steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Mar- on direct.

ets are issued, including Railway Fare to London by the mail route, and names e places in the Sleeping Cars.

also issue return tickets to Brindisi in- ares to London and back *via* Taranto, and Genoa.

e leaves the Company's Dockyard, .m. on the day of sailing, to convey er..

O, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

s despatched as above on (or about) — ly 13th and 27th.

thereafter.

ticulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,

perintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company. ay, 1888.

NE GENERALE ITALIANA UNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at re- ular intervals of 20 days, calling at DEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, from GENOA on dates given, below. of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 nd Third class respectively, inclusive

Baggage will be delivered in LON- HARGE, to the extent allowed in the

Return Tickets. Special Rates for

her 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Bombay.	Genoa.
....10th July	1st Sept.
.... 1st Aug	20th Sept.

HT LEAVE can now obtain TS to LONDON and BACK via Genoa or Naples, AT ATES.

ho native ayahs are charged respectively, inclusive of food. In eturn, only 50 per cent. extra will be

OLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

To sail.

... ... on the 14th July, 1888.

.. ... on the 4th August, 1888.

Information and other particulars ssage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,

Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st June,

O HUNGARIAN S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE.....	A. Malusa...	3,500	550	7th July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
ESTE OR BRINDISI .....Rs.	500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

TURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX NTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
ESTE OR BRINDISI.....Rs.	800	Rs. 480.

e rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

hrough 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued pecially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey Trieste.

mers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month. ssengers and their luggage are conveyed free on d by the Company's steam launch, on the day of ing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
ARIA TERESA (late TITANIA)	G. Costanzo...	4,200	600	14th July.

o cargo will be received on board after sunset on the previous to sailing.

or further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER.

Acting Agent.

assoon House, 50, Church Gate Street. Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
UMANIA.....	C. H. Hillcoat	3187	480	30th June.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

A	J. Harris...	3560	480	28th July.
IA	R. Hutchison ...	3547	4:0	10th Aug.

BAY TO MARSEILLES OR LIVERPOOL.

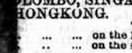
MENIA	G. Read	3095	480	6th Sept.

ch Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and very Comfort for First-Class Passengers. further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

mbay, 29th June, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
KIRBY HALL.....	G. Pearse ...	2,700	300	about 6th July
ASTON HALL.....	J. A. Hill.....	3,693	400	21st July
EDEN HALL.....	T. H. S. Millard.	3,600	400	5th Sept.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

METHLEY HALL.	A Buck.....	3,550	400 about 6th July
WERNETH HALL.	W. Boulton ..	4,100	500 5th Aug.

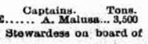
ese Steamers have accommodation for a limited ber of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry on or Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and for- d of the Engines.

r further particulars apply to

HOWARD BATES AND CO., Agents.

ombay, 25th June, 1888.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE First-class steamer "CLAN FORBES," L. 2,449 tons, Captain R. G. Tarr, will SAIL from OMBAY for MARSEILLES DIRECT on or about the h proximo.

ommodation and cabins are all on the upper deck, and ed with every requisite for comfort.

abin, plans, rates of passages, &c, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents,

Street, Bombay, 25th June, 1888.

BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

aranted to cure all discharges from the ary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitu avel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,

INCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,

LINCOLN, ENGLAND,

EXPORT AGENTS,

YNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street

ERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street London. & Y and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London. ER and SON, Oxford-street, London.

And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

ITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.

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THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN BEARE, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 792 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th July, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 1st July, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bareh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,908 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on SATURDAY, 7th July, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 7th July, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay, 29th June, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports. Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,

RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

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NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,

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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	" 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	" 60 0	" 63 0
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE. SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES		
Laubenheimer	Rs. ..	Rs. 18 0
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Niersteiner	" 19 0	" ..
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" ..
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ..
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" ..
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" ..
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FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	...
PORT WINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine "	" 22 0	...
Superior "	" 26 0	...
Most superior Old Red Port	" 30 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port.....	" 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0	...
CLARETS. From Messrs. H. & C. HALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julian Medoc	" 14 0	...
Ces Calions	" 10 0	15 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	...
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	...
From MURNER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	" 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	...
Chateu LaRose	" 28 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVADA.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 14 0	" 15 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	Rs. 14 0
" Red Star ...	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
Chateau Mouton	" 32 0	" 34 0
Haut Sauterne	" 29 0	" 31 0
BRANDY.		
H. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	" ..
F. Dessammer & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0	" ..
A. Dolignon Fils & Co..	" 24 0	" ..
Cognac, Gold Seals, Blue capsule ..	" 29 0	" ..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne.....	" 36 0	" ..
Charles Lervoir, very old Brandy***	" 37 0	" ..
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Chambertin	Rs. 28 0	
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	" ..
" *	" 22 8	" ..
Cairndhu Blend *	" 18 0	" ..
BEER.		
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son	Rs. 6 6	4 6
Bavarian Export Beer	" 6 4	" ..
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 3 12
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Barbera	" 14 0	" ..
LIQUEURS.		
French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	" ..
Italian do. Finest	" 18 0	" ..
Finest Absinthe	" 20 0	" ..
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	" ..
Swiss Cheese in tins from 10s. to 3l.	" 0 11	per lb.
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Large Tins	Small Tins.
Asparagus	Rs. "	Rs. "
Celery	" "	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	" "	" 0 10
Mushrooms	" "	" 0 12
White Cabbage	" "	" 0 13
Small Sausages	" "	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	" "	" 1 6
Liver Sausages	" "	" 1 4
Frankfort Sausages	" "	" 1 4
Cervelatwurst	" "	" 1 0

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wine Beer, &c., (provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 29th June, 1888. Marine Street.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY. FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

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DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE Bhownugree Street, Sunet.

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FRENCH VERMOUTH (NOILLY PRAT AND CIE.)

Rs. 17-0 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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KEILLERS BEST MANUFACTURE.

APPLE.
BLACK CURRANT.
DAMSON.
GOOSEBERRY.
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PLUM.
RASPBERRY & CURRANT.
RED CURRANT.
STRAWBERRY.

Per Tin, Annas 7.

APRICOT & CHERRY, Per Tin, Annas 9.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

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BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
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Terms and particulars upon application.

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PUNCTUALITY IS THE SOUL OF BUSINESS.

THE punctual man gets on and climbs the ladder of life. The unpunctual, the irregular, the untrustworthy man sinks to the lowest level. To become a punctual man, you must carry a reliable time-keeper. Everybody cannot afford a Watch, and it is often those most anxious to get on who can afford it least. It is to supply this want that the Warterbury Watch has been invented and is manufactured. Its cost is only Rs. 8-8, and yet it is a perfect time-keeper, and as such has risen into the very highest repute in England and America. It is worn by all classes, up to the very highest. Princes, Generals, Scientists, Literarians, Civil Engineers, Electricians, all wear it. Among late purchasers we may mention—Prince Albert Victor of Wales (son of the Prince of Wales), Prince William of Prussia (who sent us an order for thirty-six "Waterburys," and wears one himself), Queen Olga of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Sultan of Morocco, George Augustus Sala, Edmund Yates (of *The World*), G. R. Sims, Professor Jamieson (of Glasgow University), Professor Edison (the World-known Electrician), etc., etc., and over 3,50,000 are being worn by the most enlightened Englishmen in the World.

The "Waterbury," although a low-priced Watch, is not a cheap Watch. It is one of the costliest in the world. Its price is Rs. 8-8, packed in a handsome Satin-lined box; but the first "Waterbury" ever made was the product of ten years' keen study, and the experimental expenditure of many thousand of pounds, and every "Waterbury" now manufactured is the result of 560 separate operations, and the product of a factory containing costly and intricate automatic machinery to the value of THIRTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

IS A

KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.

Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Repaired for one Rupee or less.

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ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY.

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country. From Soundy and Co., Ld., from the offices of the Company, Medow Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,

WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,

OR

WATERBURY, ALLAHABAD.

A perfect Watch timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel post. Postage will be paid by the Company.

Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—
Equal in appearance to Silver ... Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2
Ditto ditto to Gold ... " 3 0

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MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCH DEPOTS AT

OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,

AND

JOHNSTONE GUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

FOR SALE.

THE fast paddle-steamer BHOWNUGGUR, built in H. M's Bombay Dockyard in 1879, of Malabar Teak, entirely copper fastened and the bottom coppered and yellow metalled. She has compound diagonal surface condensing Engines of 60 Nominal and 275 Indicated horse-power, not 10½ tons registered, with boats and general equipments. She is capable of running into shallow waters. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FRAMJEE SORABJEE BHOWNUGGREE.

Bombay, 29th May, 1888.

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Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for MS. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.

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And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

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M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

GENUINE **GLENLIVET** WHISKY.

SOFT AND MELLOW PURITY GUARANTEED.

CASH. per doz. Rs. as.			CASH. per doz. Rs. as.
24 0 ...	Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.	24 0
24 0 ...	Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	The cream of Scotch Whiskies.	24 0
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24 0 ...	Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.	24 0
24 0 ...	Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.	24 0
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24 0 ...	Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.	24 0
24 0 ...	Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	Of uniform quality at all times.	24 0
24 0 ...	Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.	24 0
24 0 ...	Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.	24 0
24 0 ...	Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.	24 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORT.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT, *GOLD CAPSULE.*

FREE FROM ADULTERATION.

"How great the crime, how flagrant the abuse,
T' adulterate generous wine with noxious juice."

OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of Port Wine labelled "CUTLER, PALMER & CO., INVALID'S PORT," and from the result of my analysis, as stated in the Analytical Report, I am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,

Public Analyst for the Parishes of Kensington and St. George, Hanover Square, Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

ANALYTICAL REPORT.

I am of opinion that the Wine is free from artificial colouring matters, and preservatives or other adulterants, and that it is a sound and wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Rs. 28-8 per Dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO. BOMBAY

IMPORTERS OF PURE OPORTO WINE.

PILSENER BEER

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In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

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Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

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LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

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SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND

WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS

OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR

NON-KEYLESS WATCHES

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. HUBERT'S CHASSELLAS.

A delicate, agreeable, Australian Pure White Wine, Rs. 20 per dozen.

ST. HUBERT'S HERMITAGE.

A delicate Claret, high class, tolerably dry, Rs. 20 per dozen.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUPERIOR "LARGEST CHOICE IN THE CITY."
"CEDAR, SEAL SNUFF"

FASHIONABLE **FELT HATS.** "UNDER 4 OZS. IN WEIGHT."
"MAPLE, WALNUT, CHESTNUT."

EXTRA LIGHT **FELT HATS.** "ALL NEW GOODS."
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HOAR & CO., HATTERS, **BOMBAY**

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

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CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE only Hotel in Bombay which has English IRON BEDSTEADS with SPRING MATTRESSES.

Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour with full access to sea-breeze.

TARIFF, Rs. 5 per day.

P. VUCCINO,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!

NOVELTY THEATRE.

REDUCED PRICES.

SATURDAY, THE 30th JUNE, 1888.

GRAND SUCCESS OF

WEBB'S ROYAL MARIONETTES.

ENTIRE CHANGE.

The FEMALE BLONDIN.
The STILT CLOWN.
The FUNNY COUPLE—"SARAH & TOMMY."
The ANIMATED SKELETON.
The CHINESE.
The MAGIC TURK.
The WONDERFUL MINIATURE MINSTREL PARTY in their SONGS, DANCES, etc., etc.
The BEAUTIFUL PANTOMIME LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD,
to CONCLUDE with a
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE with LIME-LIGHT EFFECTS.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

MATINEE.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE this AFTERNOON for SCHOOLS & FAMILIES.

Doors open at 3, to commence at 3-30 p. m.

NOW READY. ORDER SOON!!

300 COPIES SOLD IN A WEEK.

FEW COPIES NOW REMAIN.

VERY IMPORTANT TO LAW STUDENTS.

QUESTION PAPERS set at the Examination, High Court Pleader, Subordinate Judge, Hons of Subordinate and Pleader in the District and Subordinate Courts, with rules prescribed for these Examinations from 1869 to 1888. Price, Rs. 2-8, by V. P. P., Rs. 2-12.

SUNDER PANDURANG,
Bookseller, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of GOVINDJI DASHRATHJI, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

LUXUMEEBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased. ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 24th day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight and in the Fifty-second year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

L. N. BANAJEE, The 28th day of June, 1888.

Messrs CHALK, WALKER, & SMETHAM, Petitioners' Attorneys.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches. Will print two pages of note paper at one time.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

"THE LITERARY ALBUM."

A FULL-PAGE PORTRAIT OF

LORD DUFFERIN,

THE VICEROY OF INDIA, is presented with the current number of the journal.

The bill of fare for the June number is unusually attractive:—

Memoir of Lord Dufferin (with portrait.)
Indian Competition in Textile Manufactures.
Life upon the Planets.—*Philadelphia Times.*
Kaspar Hauser.—London *Standard.*
Foods for Man: Animal or Vegetable.
Color in Plants.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*
The Chinese Wall a Fact.—*Missionary Herald.*
Weakminded Children.—*Journal of Mental Science.*
Sudden Forgetfulness.—*Chambers' Journal.*
A South American Eden.—*Boston Transcript.*
Prince Bismarck in the German Reichstag.—*Temple Bar.*
The Pains of Fear.—*New York Forum.*
Natural Healing.—*British Hydropathic Journal.*
Bodily Heat.—*Healthy Life*, London.
Daniel McCartney: The Great Prodigy of Memory.
One's Place in the World.—*Woman's Magazine.*
In Memoriam: to Mathew Arnold. (IN VERSE.)
Some Characteristics of the Hindus: A Lecture.
GLEANINGS, SHORT:—Humorous and Miscellaneous.

Annual subscription, Rs. 3 only; including postage, Rs. 3-6 *in advance*. Apply at the Ripon Printing Press, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

Within a short time the *Literary Album* enjoys a RE-PUTATION IN JOURNALISM NOT ATTAINED by any other Journal in India.

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PAID UP.....£ 300,000
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POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and subsidiary Issued, on behalf of the above Company and Rates of Premium may be obtained, on which the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN. ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Market, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 a.m., the following articles for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Market for 9 months, i.e., from 1st July 1888 to 31st March 1889.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

SALE OF 21 BOXES DAMAGED TEA, GOLD PORTLESS, SILVER RING, CLOTH, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, on account of the underwriters, landed ex ss. "Deccan," the following:—

B —14 boxes of damaged tea.
S N T & Co.—7 do.
Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, gold pootless, pan, silver ring, silver piece, cloth pieces, old cups, coats, trousers, jackets, brass cup, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE CARNAC CARRIAGES, &c., of JUGGONNATH SUNKERSETT'S ESTATES.

On SATURDAY, the 7th July, 1888, at 1 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, Bombay, by order of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq, the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in Suit No. 405 of 1886, of the estate of Juggonnath Sunkersett, and Vinayekrao Juggonnath Sunkersett, the following valuable carriages, viz:—

2 English built Carnac Carriages.
1 Large roomy Shighram.

N.B.—The above may be inspected before the day of the sale, at the late Juggonnath Sunkersett's stable at Girgaum Road.

Also property of a gentleman—One serviceable buggy.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, June 30th, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 6, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Fort, next to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, several invoices of fancy goods, consisting of a large quantity of do. of various kinds, paint boxes, Bohemian glass ware, such as flower vases, decanter, toilet sets, shades for candlesticks, &c., large and small animal figures, horse pools, glass tinstands, tool chests, carriage, whips, shawls, ladies' bonnett, flowers, and many other articles too numerous to describe. The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CELEBRATED PRICE & CO'S PERFUMERY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of the celebrated Price & Co.'s perfumery, consisting of eau de cologne, essence of damask and white rose, rese geranium, jockey club, kiss-me-quick, bouquet, verbina, lavender water, florida water, toilet vinegar, lime juice and cucumber, cod liver oil, honey and rose soap, lime juice and glycerine, &c.

On account of the concerned—

1 first-rate mahogany full size slate billiard table, by Thurston and Co., with 31 ivory balls, cues, marking board, stand, lamp, &c.

Also an other's uniform suit, consisting of uniform coat and trouser, waist coats, capes, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong English-built C spring buggy, by Kesterton.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 strong built mail-phaeton.
1 palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 strong and stout Bay country-bred gelding, 13-3½, 5½ years old, quiet to ride.
1 strong bay Arab horse, 14-2, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong second-hand pheeton with bay horse and harness.
1 cheetah country bred pony, quiet to ride and drive.
The property of A. A. Conroy, Esq., solicitor, proceeding to Europe—
1 smart light English-built office brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong grey Arab horse, 14-2, high, 6 years old, quiet in saddle and in single harness.
1 set of single brougham harness, nearly new, by Dunnass.
The property of another gentleman.
1 handsome strong pony cart in very good order, with handsome strong pony and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF KUMLA OR KUPPEELA.

Under the decretal order made in Suit No. 221 of 1888, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will, on TUESDAY, the 3rd July next, at 2p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms, 6 casks Kumla or Kuppeela marked L. O. S.

A deposit of 20 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Bombay, June 30th, 1888. BENNETT & CO.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 100 tons Moulmein Teak squared Log Timber not less than 18ft. long by 15 square, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

The specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specification, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber," and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Gunfire), WEDNESDAY, 11th July next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th June, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN CHARGES FOR EXCESS LUGGAGE OF PASSENGERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the first of July next, the present rate of two pies per maund per mile for Luggage of Passengers in excess of the quantity allowed free will be reduced to one and a half pies per maund per mile.

The quantity allowed free will remain as at present, namely:—

For each Passenger { First Class.....One maund and twenty seers. / Second Class ...Thirty seers. / Third Class ....Ten seers.

Children of more than three and less than twelve years of age who travel at half fares are allowed half the quantities named above. No Luggage is allowed free for Children of less than three years of age who travel free.

All the rules as to free and excess Luggage remain unaltered.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Twenty-second of May, 1888.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a SECRETARY for the Municipal Board of Sholapur. Candidates are invited to send applications, specifying full name and age to undersigned before 20th of July next; examination certificates and testimonials should accompany. Good knowledge of English and Marathi, and, if possible, knowledge of accounts, capacity for active and administrative duties; Professional Engineering, actual experience of Municipal or other administrative work are the expected qualifications. The salary will be from Rs. 100 up to the maximum of Rs. 200, according to the best available qualifications.

The permanent incumbent of th post is on leave without pay, which expires on the 1st of May, 1889, and is at present employed as Secretary to the Surat Municipality, and stands a fair chance of being confirmed there. The Municipality does not hereby bind itself to confer the vacancy upon the best or any other candidates.

HIRACHUND NEMCHUND, Chairman,
Managing Committee, Sholapur Municipality.

Sholapur Municipal Office, 21st June, 1888.

ESTATE OF GOCULDASS GOVINDJEE OF BOMBAY, HINDU, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any Claims upon, or against the Estate of GOCULDASS GOVINDJI of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased (who died at Bombay aforesaid, on or about the 5th day of October, 1887, and probate of whose last Will and Testament was granted on the 14th day of June, 1888, applicable to the whole of the Bombay Presidency by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Messrs. MULJEE GIGA, PURSHOTUM JAMNADAS and MUNCHERJI MERWANJI BADINA, the three Executors in the said Will, named according to the tenor thereof) are required on or before the 23rd day of July next, to send to the Undersigned at their office at No. 7, Meadows Street, within the Fort of Bombay in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their Claims upon, or against the Estate of the said deceased, and notice is hereby given that on the expiration of such time the Executors will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claim of which the said Executors shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby requested to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executors.—Dated this 15th day of June, 1888.

PESTANJEE AND RUSTIM,
Executors' Solicitors.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL and of ESTATES which have come under his administration.

ALBERT BUCHHOLTZ, late Assistant in the employ of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Bombay.

JOSEPH WILLIAM RANGER, late Assistant Apothecary, Bombay Subordinate Medical Department.

JOHN SAXTY GOOD, late Surgeon-Dentist, Bombay.

KANKUBAI (widow of Premjee Dhurumsey), late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

VISRAM KESSAVJEE, late of Bombay, Hindu Piece-goods Merchant.

W. T. JONES, late Guard on the North-Western State Railway, Sind.

F. H. ROZARIO, late Singnaller, Government Telegraph Department, Karachi.

BALKARAM NUNDRAM, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

Mrs. AGNES ROSE SHEPHERD, late of Bombay, Eurasian Inhabitant.

JOHN LYONS, late Major, Bombay Unattached List and Barrack Master.

ALL PERSONS having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within ONE MONTH from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be DISTRIBUTED, and claims received after that period will not be RECOGNISED.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
Acting Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 7th June, 1888.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

FOR SALE,

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR

Just unpacked a bran new English VICTORIA, light and stylish, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A few second-hand English BROUGHAMS, by well known makers, very little used.

Some gram and grass machines, and single and double Iron bed-steads.

And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

Single and double-seated BROUGHAMS, let out on hire, with or without horses, during the monsoon.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that I have received from my constituents TWO HALVES of Rs. 1000 bearing the numbers M76—19388 and M76—19389 each. I am ready to exchange any one of the two parts with the person who can give me the counterpart of either of them.

KULLIANJI KURSONLAL,
Mooljt Jaitha Market, Chowk.

TENDERS are invited for the following works for the SUKKUR MUNICIPALITY, viz:—

Supply of Pumps, Engines, Pipes, and other Iron work for drainage works.

Excavation of Earthwork, Masonry, Pipe-laying, &c., Printed forms of tender with specification and Bills of quantities can be had on application to the Secretary on payment of Rs. 5.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tenders for Drainage Works", and must reach the Municipal Secretary not later than August 15th, 1888.

By order,
E. NASH, Secretary,
Sukkur Municipal Committee.

Sukkur, 21st June, 1888.

LAW CLASSES.

A KEEN WANT being felt of a LAW CLASS preparing for the PLEADER'S EXAMINATIONS, a few Undergraduates have resolved to form themselves into a LAW CLASS, and with this view they have prevailed upon Mr. SERJEANT ATKINSON to preside over them, and to give a LECTURE on the "Laws of British India" TWICE A WEEK, to be followed by a "Law Debating Discussion" thereon ONCE A WEEK, on the model of the New Forensic and United Law Debating Societies in London. The Class is to be OPENED on TUESDAY next, 3rd July, in the University Training School, No. 57, Medows Street, Fort, where full particulars may be had of the undersigned.

ARDESHIR EDALJEE,
Principal, U. T. S.

University Training School, 26th June, 1888.

SHARE LIST WILL BE CLOSED ON 31ST JULY, 1888.

THE COIMBATORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.

CAPITAL Rs. 600,000

in 6,000 shares of Rs. 100 each with power to increase.

PAYMENT: Rs. 10 on application and Rs. 15 on allotment, the remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per share at intervals of not less than 3 months, of which at least 30 days' notice will be given.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

R. J. H. ARBUTHNOT, Esq. (Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.), Chairman.
T. STANES Esq. (Messrs. T. Stanes & Co.)
M. R. Ry. V. THERODVENGADASAWMY MOODELIAR Avergal, (Managing Director).
M. R. Ry. C. MUTTU RAMASAWMY KALINGA RAYER PILLAY Avergal, Zemindar of Ookakuli.
M. R. RY. S. P. NARARSIMULU NAIDOO Garu of Coimbatore.
M. R. RY. T. M. NARRAINSAMY NAIDOO Garu of Coimbatore.
M. R. Ry. C. N. KRIPARAMASINGH Avergal of Coimbatore.
M. R. Ry C. DARMALINGA CHETTY Avergal of Salem.
M. R Ry K T SUBRAMANYA CHETTY Avergal.

AGENTS & BANKERS.
MESSRS. ARBUTHNOT & CO., MADRAS.

LOCAL SECRETARIES.
MESSRS. T. STANES & CO., COIMBATORE.

SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. BARCLAY & MORGAN, MADRAS.
COWDELL & WINTERTON, OOTACAMUND.

PROSPECTUS.

I. The Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, is formed for the purpose of erecting and working Cotton Spinning and Weaving mills in the Coimbatore District.

II. Several companies that have had for their object the erection and working of such mills have accomplished such satisfactory remunerative results that the industry may now be considered firmly established, and it is found that the establishment of these mills in the interior, where the raw cotton is produced and the manufactured products consumed, is attended with superior advantages.

III. Of the many localities which satisfy the above conditions, the Coimbatore District is entitled to special prominence. The advantages which it possesses may be epitomised thus,

(a.) It is an extensive Cotton producing country, and the cotton grown in the District is of superior quality.

(b.) Fuel is obtainable in abundance, by rail and otherwise, at moderate prices.

(c.) A ready demand for all the twist and cloth manufactured may be relied on.

(d.) Building materials are good and cheap, and labour is obtainable in abundance at low rates.

IV. A good site has been secured near the Podanur Railway station, 3 miles from Coimbatore Town, having the command of water from the Noyel River. The mill will thus be located in the most central position between Madras and Beypore, whilst *vid* Podanuar and Erode junctions, it will be easy communication with the Nilgiris, Salem, Trichinopoly, and other Southern Districts.

V. It is proposed to erect a mill containing 15,000 ring spindles of the most approved pattern. The mill will be designed on the best system and be fitted with rope-driving engines, and the boilers of the latest and best design, and the machinery will be selected, and ordered from the best makers. As plans and estimates are ready and a good site for the mills, with ample water-supply, has already been secured, no time need be lost in commencing operations, and the Directors are confident that if the shares are taken up as freely as they may reasonably anticipate, the mill will be in full operation within 18 months from this date.

VI. It is estimated that the cost of the buildings and machinery, with all accessories, will not exceed Rs. 550,000, leaving a balance of 50,000 for working expenses. The buildings and engine-power estimated for, will be sufficient for the accommodation and working of additional 5,000 Spindles and 200 Looms.

VII. The appended schedule No. 1 of the quotations of shares in various Spinning and Weaving Companies should give confidence to this undertaking, which, in the estimate given in schedule No. 2, is expected to yield a return of about 22 per cent. from the manufacture of Twist only. From the reports just issued for the last year it is shown that the Tinnevelly Mills earned 19½ per cent and the Bellary Mills 19 per cent.

VIII. The Directors could probably have arranged to get a complete mill provided for a lump sum, and a guarantee of a fair rate of dividend for a short term of years from the date the mill began working, but so convinced are they of the soundness of the enterprise on its own merits, that they do not care to enter into any arrangement which would necessarily deprive the shareholders of some portion of the profits.

IX. Application for shares should be sent to the Agents and Bankers, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras, or to the Secretaries Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Coimbatore;

and for the convenience of shareholders in the Coimbatore and Salem Districts the following gentlemen (Directors) are also authorized to receive applications for shares:—

C. Darmalinga Chettiar Avergal, Salem.
B. Seetharam Chettiar Garu, Coimbatore.
S. P. Nararsimulu Naidoo Garu, do.

SCHEDULE NO. 1.

SHARE QUOTATIONS OF EXISTING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	No of shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Divd.	Cash rates.
Ahmedabad	600	1000	1000	90	1300
Bellary	871	500	all	9 p. c.	5 0 Ni.
Central India	8750	500	400	68	1905
Colaba Land & Mill	1000	700	700	30	750
Empress	1000	500	all	25	697½
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	525
Indian Manufacturing	600	1000	1000	75	1314
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1600	250	250	15	263
Jewraz Balloo	3500	1000	1000	50	1 142
Leopold	3500	10	1 0	5	14⅞
Madras United	250	1000	1000	120	2000
Manockjee Petit	4000	1000	all	60	1200
Morarji Goculdas	1050	1000	1000	75	1500
Sassoon	1500	1000	1000	Nil	1500
Sholapore Mills	500	1000	1000	60	1200

SCHEDULE No. 2.

ESTIMATE OF RETURNS.

	R	a.	p.
Outturn of 15,000 ring spindles 300 days at 6¾ oz. per spindle per day or 1,828,125 lbs. per year at 6¾ as. per lbs.	714.11	0	0
Rs. a. p.			
Less Cost of 4,200 candies Cotton at 105. 441,000 0 0			
Cost of producing yarn including superintendence, fuel, labor, Directors and auditors fees, agents and mauchanic commission, &c. at 1¼ as. per lb.	583,822	0	0
Profits say 22 per cent. Rs.	130,289	0	0

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most valuable and certain remedy ever introduced.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power, and have used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours. Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say had been sworn to. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail, 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged: Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per free including postage.

NEW STATIONERY

CAN BE HAD AT

The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE,

(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8 0 per ream.
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8 0 "
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—extra thick, large octavo	8 0 "
IMPERIAL TREASURY, GREEN REP—Albert size	7 0 "
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8 "
THICK SATIN, SUPERFINE, CREAM LAID—Albert size	3 0 "
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8 "
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8 "
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8 "
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2 0 "

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP, to match "Albert"	1 4 per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY,	1 4 "
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1 8 "
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8 "
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Green Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4 "
"VELLUM," strong, thick, and unglazed	2 2 per 250
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12 per 1,000
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8 "
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4 0 "
RAILWAY BUFF	2 0 "
"ADVERTISER," No. 4	1 14 "
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1 12 "
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10 "
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8 per 250
"GLOBE, No. 7, extra large	0 13 "
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8 "

STATIONERY.

IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8 each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12 "
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

WATERPROOF CLOTHINGS.

HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS beg to inform the Gentry of Bombay and Mofussil that they have just received by the last mail a large and varied assortment of waterproof clothing of the latest Fashion Imitate for Ladies and Gentlemen, Boys and Girls. The Goods are now unpacked and an early inspection is solicited at their shop No. 1, Upper Storey, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL, BOMBAY.—MOST delightfully situated in the healthiest partof Bombay and overlooking the sea. Patronised by the *elite* of Bombay and the other Presidencies, the Aristocracy of England, and the Crown Heads of Europe. Unequalled in comfort, cleanliness, accommodation. Officers of the United services, studying language or law, will find this establishment suitable to their purpose. It is pronounced by the highest Medical Authorities in the land to be a perfect sanitorium for invalids. Unsolicited and unsurpassed testimonials.

The Breach Candy Swimming Bath is in the immediate vicinity.

LIPPERT'S HOTEL,

OPPOSITE BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

THE Landlady personally looks after the comfort of Ladies and Children. A new upper-storey has been added.

The Rooms are considered the coolest in Bombay.

The Hotel has been newly-furnished, and no expense has been spared to secure the comfort of Visitors.

The Bar and Billard Rooms (separate buildings) open into an extensive and well-kept garden, which forms a favourite resort for Ladies and Children.

ALES, WINES, AND SPIRITS OF THE BEST DESCRIPTION.

☞ Charges very low to meet competition in Bombay.

BERIGNY AND Co.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS

BOOKSELLERS, &c.,

BEG to draw the attention of their constituents and the public to the neat little turned Wooden Case in which every phial of medicine that goes out of their Establishment is packed.

These Cases, while they ensure the bottles against breakage, will also be found very convenient and useful.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

BERIGNY & Co.

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CALENDAR—JUNE & JULY, 1888.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter..... July 1st, 8h. 48·9m., a.m.
New Moon..... „ 9th, 11h. 8·0m., a.m.
First Quarter..... „ 16th, 5h. 47·2m., p.m.
Full Moon..... „ 23rd, 10h. 36·4m. a.m.
Last Quarter..... „ 31st, 1h. 20.9m., p.m.

Engagements, &c.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	High Water.	Low Water.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Gymkhana Cricket, XI. cs. XXII. (continued.) Parsee Lying-in Hospital Meeting, F.C. Institute, 5 p.m. Novelty Theatre, Webb's Royal Marionettes, 9 p.m.	5 27	6 39	3 39m 4 1a	9 29m 11 0a
On Sunday after Trinity. English mail expected per s.s. Ganges."	5 28	6 39	4 45m 4 50a	10 30m —
Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	5 28	6 39	5 6m 5 45a	0 5m 11 51a
Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Departure of the English mail per s.s. Siam.	5 28	6 39	5 34m 6 47a	1 2m 1 11a
Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Town Council, 3 p.m.	5 29	6 39	6 43m 7 46a	1 50m 2 14a
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	5 29	6 40	9 28m 8 38a	2 29m 3 7a
.....	5 29	6 39	10 7m 9 24a	3 5m 3 52a

Left Aden at afternoon on Tuesday, 26th instant.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Gymkhana Cricket, XI. cs. XXII.
Novelty Theatre, Webb's Royal Marionettes, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The Akbar (s), arrived yesterday from Jedda.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Sirdhana (s), for Rangoon; Goa (s), Coast Ports and Calcutta; and Deccan (s), Colombo and Hongkong. To-day:—King Arthur (s), for the Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Thibet entered, and the s.s. Bangalore left, the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Akbar entered the dock yesterday.

POONA HORSE SHOW.—The Poona Horse Show will be held on the 4th October next.

S. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 9th inst. was 141,207 maunds.

A VAGRANT.—J. Clarque, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan, and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

CRICKET.—A match, weather permitting, will be played this afternoon between the G. I. P. Officers' C.C. and the Volunteer Club C.C. on the Esplanade; play to commence at two o'clock.

BURNT IN BED.—A Mahomedan, named Abdool Mahomed, aged about 40 years, was removed to the J. J. Hospital, on Tuesday morning, suffering from extensive burns about his body. It appears his clothes accidentally caught fire by his having kicked over a kerosine oil lamp, which was hanging immediately above his bed.

A JUROR'S FINE REMITTED.—The fine of Rs. 50, inflicted on Mr. J. Barron for non-attendance as a juror, was remitted yesterday. It appeared that when Mr. Barron's name was called he was on another jury which had retired upstairs for consultation in the case of Tookaram Ramjee, the prisoner in the forgery case. Mr. Barron had been empanelled on the jury under the name of Burns; and hence the mistake.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Mahaluxmi, touching the death of Laxmon Shivram, a furniture polisher, aged 35 years. He had been ill for some time and was unable to work. He frequently said he was tired of his life and would destroy himself. Yesterday morning, at 6-30, he was found lying dead with his face on his mattress and his legs under him. A strip of his *dhotur* was tied round his neck, and the other end was tied to a peg in the wall, about six-and-a-half feet from the floor. A verdict of suicide was returned.

THE FATAL ASSAULT ON A PATHAN.—The three Mahomedans, Nanka Moosa, Abdool Alikhan and Succoor Moosa, who were alleged to have aided and abetted Rymutt Nathoo in committing a fatal assault against the Pathan Surwurkhan Hajeekhan, on Sunday evening, were arrested by the police at a small village near Bhewndy, and brought to Bombay on Thursday evening. Upon further enquiry the police could only find evidence implicating the accused No 1, Nanka Moosa, as taking an active part in the affray, whereas the other two had nothing whatever to do in the matter, but were present amongst the crowd.

A DISHONEST GOLDSMITH.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Babajee Babsett, a goldsmith, was charged before Mr. Hamilton with criminal breach of trust in respect of eight tolas of gold, valued at Rs. 200. The man was employed by a shopkeeper to make ornaments for his customers. Sometime ago he was given eleven tolas to make several ornaments, and after using three tolas and giving the complainant three ornaments he decamped with the rest of the gold, which he pledged with a Marwaree. His absence from work and home aroused the suspicions of the complainant who made enquiries which led to the detection of the fraud. In defence it was averred the complainant had directed the pledging of the gold, and because the parties had fallen out the charge had been brought. Mr. Hamilton convicted the accused and passed a sentence of six months' hard labour. Mr. J. Kanga, pleader, represented the complainant, and Mr. Sanjana, barrister-at-law, defended the goldsmith.

A THIEF AND HIS ACCOMPLICE.—Soma Mackaon, a day-labourer, employed at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshops, Parel, and Poonum Suntalla, a Matwarree, were yesterday charged by Inspector Briscoe, before Mr. P. Ryan, accused No. 1 with stealing pieces of brass, iron tools, and pieces of leather, valued at Rs. 5-8, the property of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and accused No. 2 with dishonestly receiving the said property, knowing the same to have been stolen. On Wednesday last a little Mahomedan boy was seen by the police selling sundry pieces of brass, &c., to accused No. 2, who is a Marwarree, having his place of business at Sooparee Baugh, Parel. The lad, on being questioned, pointed out accused No. 1 as the person from whom he had received the articles for sale, which were subsequently discovered to have been stolen from the Railway Workshops by the former prisoner. The two accused were convicted, the former being sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, while the latter was fined Rs. 50.

THE DACOIT LEADER RAMA KOLI.—The case against Rama Muria Koli, the dacoit leader, of having caused the death of one Rama Damsia by inflicting wounds on his person with a sword was resumed before Mr. Candy, Sessions Judge of Poona, on Thursday. The Judge, agreeing with the verdict of the jury that the accused was guilty of the offence, sentenced him to undergo three years' rigorous imprisonment.—*Deccan Herald.*

DACOITS IN KATHIAWAR.—Our Mulila correspondent informs us that intelligence has reached the place of the arrival at the village of Mewasa of several *barwatiahs* under Sangio, and that they receive shelter from the Mewasa *rubarees* (shepherds). Mr. Bulwantrao Ekambe, the Dhrapha Chief Constable, on being informed by Police Naik Talaksi, left in pursuit of the men, and has encamped in the vicinity of Sadodar, the talukdar of which place, Jeevensingji, also with his men, about forty in number, well armed, went to his assistance. The whereabouts of Sanglo is not known, and the Chief Constable has sent small parties in search of him and his companions.—*Kathiawar Times.*

MANECK ISA SAMAT, THE ESCAPED BARWATIAH.—On the 19th instant, within the limits of the village of Khiri (Malia Taluka), a mounted police of the Thana whilst patrolling at night (9 p.m.) fell in with the escaped accused and four others, who fired upon and wounded both him and the horse. The policeman's name is Rokhnath.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 30.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

17-88—Maneklal and D—Ruttonsey Lallji and another vs Purshotam Govindji—Hore, C and B—Part heard.

29-88—A F Turner—Gangutrao Pandurang vs Gajanan Govind and another.—H Bicknell.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacoo smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. R. M. Sayani presiding. The other members present were:—Captain Sir Henry Morland, Surgeon-Major G. Waters, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Major H. O. Selby, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sorvai, G. Cotton, Damodar Tapidas, Dosabhai Framji, C.S.I., J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Narayan Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Grattan Geary, Hurkissoondas Narrotumdas, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kavasji Meherwanji Shroff, and Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Mulji Bhawanidas Bhurbhaya, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Naoroji Beiramjee Suntook, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Nuzzer Mahomed Futehally, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthubhoy, Shivji Dhurmaji and Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy.

HOSPITALS FOR EPIDEMIC DISEASE.

The meeting resumed consideration of the following proposition moved by Mr. Dosabhai Framji at a previous sitting of the Corporation:—"That, subject to the sanction of Government being obtained to the raising of the necessary loan, sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 67,000, to provide for the purchase of land at Khetwady for an hospital for epidemic disease, the cost to be met from available balances to be adjusted to the debit of the said loan charges."

Dr. Blaney said that he was opposed to the motion, because nothing had been placed before the Corporation to show the necessity for the erection of an infectious diseases hospital in Khetwady, and nothing had been placed before them, simply because the Commissioner and the Town Council had nothing to lay before them. Khetwady was a part of the city which enjoyed almost an immunity from the visitations of cholera, there having been not a single case in the years 1886 and 1887, while there were only seven cases in 1885. He had been reminded, the other day, by the Commissioner that his name had been fixed to a report recommending the Corporation to sanction similar hospitals in different parts of Bombay, and the Commissioner had asked very exultingly, "How will you get out of that?" (Hear, hear.) Well, he would try and get out of it. (Laughter.) Dr. Arnott had very justly told the Corporation that it was a very antiquated report; and in sanitary and scientific sense, it was certainly an antiquated report. Was it to be said that a thing, which had been signed, or agreed to, to-day, could not be disturbed for evermore? The Corporation itself changed its own resolutions. At times, it did not know its own mind. Take the instance of the Municipal hall, in regard to which Mr. Geary first brought forward a proposition asking them to vote seven-and-a-half lakhs for it, and then the other day he moved a resolution asking ten lakhs for a building without a public hall.

Mr. Geary: Sir, on the matter of fact I made no such proposition, as that which has been attributed to me. On the contrary, I have opposed Major Selby and other coadjutors of Dr. Blaney, who proposed the expenditure of an inordinate sum.

Major Selby: I have never recommended an inordinate sum, or any sum whatever.

Mr. Geary: You said ten lakhs, at least, would be required for the building without a hall, and the ten lakhs are now attributed to me as an inordinate sum.

Major Selby: No. I did not say ten lakhs or any sum. I do not know why Mr. Geary should drag in my name in a matter which is entirely between himself and Dr. Blaney.

Mr. Geary: I beg to say that the reason I named Major Selby, was that it was he, and not I spoke of ten lakhs. (Hear, hear.)

The chairman: You may go on, Dr. Blaney, with your remarks, and kindly do not refer to any irrelevant matter.

Dr. Blaney, proceeding with his remarks, said it had never come before the Committee that they should put these hospitals in crowded localities. But the hospital proposed to be established in Khetwady would really be a centre for the spread of disease, and would be dangerous to the health of the people inhabiting it. He was present, the other day, at a double Parsee marriage (laughter)—there were two couples marrying, that was what he meant to say. (Hear, hear.) The marriages were celebrated in Cama Baugh, which was filled to overflowing with the guests invited for the occasion. It was not difficult to imagine the danger which such parties would incur, if, as had been proposed, the cholera hospital were built right to the windward of Cama Baugh.

Mr. Geary said that for four years past, the Corporation had stood committed to the recommendations made in a report presented to them, after six months' consideration and incubation, by a committee, including among its members certain medical men of that and the present period. The question of providing Bombay with a system of temporary hospitals was brought to the attention of the Corporation by the Government. A series of outbreaks of cholera had the effect of seriously interfering with the trade of the city, both the passengers and goods leaving this port having to submit to quarantine regulations. It therefore, became necessary, in the opinion of Government, that steps should be taken to get the epidemics, to which the city was liable, under better control. It was found that on each occasion when an epidemic arose in the city, a very considerable expenditure of money had to be made to meet it, but the measure proposed was not that degree of inefficiency which might have been obtained, if timely precautions had been taken beforehand. This view of the matter had been placed before the Corporation in the letter of Government; and the Town Council and the Corporation having taken the matter up, they appointed a committee upon which was Dr. Blanc, a physician whose opinion in a matter relating to the health of an oriental city was certainly of great weight. Another professional man on the committee was Dr. Blaney. (Hear, hear.) The committee having gone into the whole question, decided that it was advisable to procure for the city a number of skeleton hospitals adjacent to the homes of the people, because it was found that there was a strong objection, in the minds of the natives, to go far from their homes to large hospitals, and that to build large hospitals, such as had been suggested by Dr. Arnott, would be an useless expenditure of money, for they could not get the patients to go a long way from their homes to die, as they feared. But it appeared to be quite possible that if lightly equipped hospitals were made in some well selected sites of the city, the patients might be got to go there from their crowded habitations. It was said to be a common occurrence that often twenty or thirty people slept in the same room with a small-pox patient, in unhappy ignorance of the danger to which they were exposing themselves. It was to remove such a state of things that the idea of dotting the city with emergency hospitals occurred to the Government, as well as the committee, to whom the matter had been referred. A further reason for recommending the hospitals was that cholera patients, it was found in England and on the Continent, when sent long distances to the hospitals, almost invariably died from the effects of the journey.

Dr. Blaney: No, no.

Mr. Geary: The gentleman says, "no, no." But I adhere to my statement. I say this as a matter of fact, that it has been laid down by authorities of great weight that long journeys for persons stricken by cholera were equivalent to a death-warrant. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Blaney: Such a thing has not happened in England.

Mr. Geary: I do not know whether the gentleman who interrupts me has any knowledge of what takes place in England. It is laid down by Continental physicians that it is a highly dangerous thing to transport cholera patients to a distance, and that the one chance of successful treatment is that the patient should be treated somewhere on the spot. Proceeding with his remarks, Mr. Geary said that the committee's report had been signed, among others, by the gentleman who now asked the Corporation to believe that by establishing these hospitals in the city, they would be calling into existence so many *foci* of disease. He (Mr. Geary) had heard that view of the case taken last week by Dr. Arnott, and coming as it did from him, he felt that it was a statement which deserved every consideration. But if Dr. Arnott had sat on the committee and signed that report, and presented it to the Corporation for their approval, and having once stood up for cholera hospitals in their midst as the best means of dealing with the disease, if he now made a statement in contravention of what he had stated formerly, it would be obligatory on him to state clearly his grounds for such a change of front. (Hear, hear.) When a gentleman in the Corporation asked them to commit themselves to a particular policy, and when, after four years of partial execution of that policy, a further step happened to be under consideration, he got up and with the utmost energy and the utmost positiveness, told them that the whole idea was a mistake, that the city would be poisoned by these hospitals, it was incumbent on him to give good reasons for his extraordinary attitude. (Hear, hear.) There had been no change whatever in the circumstances which existed four years ago, when the advice to have the hospitals was given. He did not know whether he would be wise in following the example of a gentleman who, in discussing the question of the hospitals, mixed with it the question of the Municipal building. But he thought he was fully entitled to refer to a subject parallel and similar to that which they were now debating on which the gentleman had contradicted himself just in the same way as he had done in the present case. As chairman of the Town Council he first stood up and proposed the new drainage system, and placed it before the public and the Corporation as worthy of all confidence; but in a very short time after that, he was lecturing throughout the city, denouncing the whole system of drainage which he had asked the Corporation to pledge themselves to, as a system of murder traps. There would be no chance of guiding the Corporation with consistency and composure, if when once pledged, at the instance of a gentleman, to a particular course, they listened to the same gentleman when he said afterwards that the course was wholly wrong and should be rejected *in toto*. The Corporationcould attach no weight to the assertions made by Dr. Blaney, and he had urged no arguments. But with regard to the remarks which had fallen from Dr. Arnott, he (Mr. Geary) confessed that they fully deserved consideration, and therefore he would propose an amendment, adjourning the matter for a fortnight in order to see whether the conditions under which the report had been presented to the Corporation four years ago, had been changed by the lapse of time. He proposed the amendment, simply because he did not wish to see a vote snatched on this important subject which deserved the fullest discussion. Personal pique and personal considerations ought to weigh with them in a deliberation of matters of such great importance. He had noticed of late a great tendency—and he regretted it extremely—to deal with questions not on their own merits, but on considerations, factious as other, which had nothing whatever to do with the public interests. It was a new and dangerous tendency, and he thought they were bound to set their faces against it. (Hear hear, and oh! oh!)

Col. Merewether seconded the amendment.

Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar said that sometime ago it was proposed to have one of these hospitals near the European General Hospital, and both the press and the public were opposed to the locality. If that spot were considered unsuitable for such a hospital, the one selected in Khetwady was still more objectionable. He was a resident of Khetwady and could say that every one residing in that district with whom he had a talk upon the subject was averse to the hospital being established there. They were of opinion that it would be dangerous to the neighbourhood. He perfectly agreed as to the propriety of having such hospitals, but he was against the present proposition, because he objected to the site.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said that the reason why the last speaker was opposed to the site was a very natural one, namely, that he was living in that locality. Whatever the site that was proposed, the residents of every locality were sure to protest against it. During the last four years, no matter what site was proposed, and whatever the part of the city in which it was situated, they were confronted by over the same answer that the residents of the district did not wish for the hospital. (Hear, hear.) The Municipality, however, had not to consult the wishes of individuals, but to look to the welfare of the general public. The Municipality had found itself very much restricted in its choice of open spaces for the hospitals. From the Marine Lines Station northwards, through the whole of that part of the town, they were unable to get a piece of ground at a reasonable cost; and not finding a suitable place there, Dr. Weir pitched upon the present locality in Khetwady, as the only suitable site in that neighbourhood. Although these hospitals would prove useful, when an emergency arose, as a rule, the occasions on which they would have to be used would be about once in three or four years. The Acting Commissioner was of opinion that it would be better, in the outbreak of cholera, to have the patients segregated in one place, rather than have them dispered in various houses throughout the town.

Dr. Waters asked the Corporation not to do anything hastily, which would militate against the welfare of the city. If they negatived the resolution before them, they would be simply strengthening the hands of the authorities in Egypt and Europe who, believing cholera to be a highly contagious disease, imposed quarantine on the trade of Bombay. He said that at the present moment it was his business to teach hygiene, which bears upon this subject eminently. In that capacity he had to search authorities on the subject, in addition to observations of his own, for the purpose of instruction, and he must say that it amused him to hear for the first time that these hospitals would act as *foci* for the dispersion of disease. Hospitals are constructed not for the propagation of disease, but for stamping it out, and he thought that the skeleton hospitals which it had been proposed to be established for the segregation of patients suffering from infectious diseases would prove very beneficial. As had been well said by a previous speaker, the danger of contagion would be much greater without a hospital, than with it. He also thoroughly endorsed the remark that it would be inhumane to have an epidemic hospital established at a great distance from the centres of population, for he was quite certain that the chances of recovery would be very much lessened by the transport of sick individuals over a long distance. Having scouted the idea that the space of four years had made the report an antiquated document, the speaker went on to say that the experience of the last four years had been against the belief that cholera was of a contagious character. The idea was gaining ground amongst medical men in India, who were most competent to judge in the matter, that the disease was not contagious, and this was the doctrine which, for the welfare of the city, the Corporation ought to support.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar said that if, as the Municipal Commissioner had observed, the hospitals would have to be used on rare occasions—once in four years—it was scarcely necessary for the Corporation to undergo a large permanent expenditure.

The Acting Commissioner: It has already been settled by the Corporation itself.

Mr. Javerilal thought the best plan would be to have a temporary hospital when the disease was raging, Bombay being not particularly liable to cholera epidemics.

Dr. Blaney observed that the original proposition had not got a log to stand upon, nor the amendment either. (Laugh.)

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in replying on the debate, observed that though the question of the establishment of hospitals for treatment of infectious diseases in the city was one which demanded their serious consideration and attention, he was very much amused by the light way in which the question was debated by some of the members. Instead of carrying out the principle once fixed after considerable discussion, the Corporation was getting into the habit of deciding questions by fits and starts, which was very much to be deprecated. He did not know how the Commissioner was to shape his course of action as regarded any scheme which had been once settled by the Corporation if they changed their mind when he came up to them with a scheme for carrying out their own resolution. Four years ago a committee of the Corporation decided to establish hospitals for infectious diseases in certain districts of the city, one of which was the district in which it was now proposed to establish one. Now if the objections that were raised against the location of the proposed hospital at Khetwady were sound, they would apply with equal force to all the sites indicated in the Committee's report of four years ago, and they could not then establish any such hospital in Bombay for the treatment and prevention of infectious diseases. If cholera did visit the city hereafter, and there was no hospital ready for receiving patients suffering from it, who, Mr. Dosabhoy asked, would have to be hanged—the Municipal Commissioner or the members of the Corporation who proposed to refuse the grant? (Laughter.) Referring to Dr. Blaney's statistics of cholera in Khetwady, Mr. Dosabhoy remarked that they might be true as regards Khetwady *proper*, but the proposed hospital was for the benefit of the population in the surrounding districts. That was the only open and convenient site they had there at present, and they should acquire it. Speedy removal of a sick patient to a convenient centre was one great element to be considered in the treatment of this question, and the proposed site was most suitable and well adapted for the purpose in view. No permanent building would be erected on the site. Whenever epidemic broke out temporary structures would have to be raised upon the site, and when the epidemic abated or ceased, the same would have to be disinfected or destroyed, as may be found necessary. He trusted the Corporation would view the question in a sober spirit and sanction the proposed grant.

Mr. Geary withdrawn his amendment, Mr. Dosabhoy's proposition was put to the vote and carried by 12 votes to 10.

LAND TRANSFERS.

A letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner was submitted asking the Corporation to sanction an arrangement with Government by which in exchange for 258 square yards, of Municipal ground, at Dhobiwada, Government gave up to the Municipality a plot of land at Elphinstone Road, which admeasures 1,938 square yards, the land so transferred to the Corporation being required for road frontage to a plot on Elphinstone Road acquired in 1878 for a public market. The Corporation was also asked to sanction the sale to Government a plot of Municipal land at Haines Road, adjoining the railway station at Mahalukshmi admeasuring 186 square yards at the rate of Rs. 4 per yard as well as to accept from Government, free of cost, the land now forming the approach road from that road to the station and on to Clerk Road, on condition that the road was maintained as an approach road to the station. The transfers were sanctioned.

THE VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT.

The Corporation being not quite sure that they were paying more by way of interest on the Vehar Water Works Loan to Government than was fairly due to them, the question was referred to three eminent counsel—Messrs. Farran, Inverarity, and Jardine—for their opinion. The Corporation contended that the interest which it was agreed that they should pay, and which they in fact became liable to pay was simple interest and nothing more; that there were very good reasons why the case should be so stated, and was treated as a special one in this respect; that the provision for simple interest which occurs twice over in clause 1 of section 140 of the Act was deliberate, but that the mode of appropriation prescribed by clause 2 of that section would, in fact, involve the payment of compound interest, and was therefore altogether inconsistent with clause 1. This, it was argued, must have been the result of mere oversight at the time the Act was passed.

With a view to the correct settlement of the terms of the repayment of the debt the Corporation appointed a special committee of their number to enquire into and report on the subject, and at their meeting held on the 25th November, 1884, when the report of this Committee was laid before the Corporation for discussion, Mr. Dadabhai Navroji, who was a prominent member of that Committee, moved a proposition which was passed as a resolution of the Municipal Corporation and submitted to the Bombay Government in a memorial of the Corporation, dated the 15th April, 1885, in which the memorialists stated their contention to be:—"That, as the arrangment agreed upon stands, simple interest only should be levied, but that the charges standing against the Corporation as the result of the method adopted by the Accountant-General during the last sixteen years are, practically and actually, charges for monthly compound interest." On the 11th August, 1885, the Bombay Government, by their resolution upheld the system which had been adopted by the Accountant-General of appropriating the payments made in respect of the debt, and in fact decided against the contention of the Corporation. Upon this the Corporation memorialised the Secretary of State who replied that he was unable to accept the arguments advanced by them, and that he concurred with the Governments of India and Bombay in the opinion that the existing arrangements were strictly in accordance both with the law and with considerations of equity.

The opinion of counsel, which was adverse to the contention of the Corporation, is given below:—It seems to us that there is no ground for the contention that compound interest, which is interest upon interest, is anywhere charged in the account. The question of compound interest never arises, because the instalments are always in excess of the amount of interest accrued due at the dates of payment. Also it should be remembered that there is no difference in result between payment of compound or simple interest, if the payments of the latter are sufficiently frequent, but whether the interest be payable all at once or at intervals does not alter its character. The Municipality contends that it is to be treated as though the agreement were that the principal debt, with simple interest for 30 years should be paid in 1893, in one lump sum, and therefore claims to be entitled to credit for interest on all instalments paid before that date for the period between the date of payment of instalment and 1893. We think that such contention is unsupportable, and that the instalments may be appropriated as laid down in Clause 2, Section 140, Municipal Acts.

THE OWNERSHIP OF THE VEHAR LAKE.

The Government have also decided against the Municipality on the question of their reversionary right in the Vehar Lake, which was submitted to them. The point was thus discussed by the Controller of Municipal Accounts in a letter addressed to the Commissioner.

Section 89, clauses 1 and 2 of the new Municipal Bill provide that Government *may*, at the end of the first term of 99 years, the term for which the Vehar Lake, &c., is vested in the Corporation, direct that the same shall vest in the Corporation on certain conditions for such further period not exceeding 99 years as shall seem expedient, and that either on the expiry of the first term of 99 years or of any further term for which Government *may* have directed that the Vehar Lake, &c., shall vest in the Corporation, all rights and every power conveyed to the Corporation shall forthwith cease and determine, and the Vehar Water Work shall revert to and become vested in the Secretary of State for India in Council as the same was vested in the Secretary of State for India in Council before the 1st day of July, 1863. The original net actual cost of the lake, &c., was Rs. 65,43,887. But the original estimate for the work being only 25 lakhs, Government agreed to bear half of the excess cost of Rs. 40,43,887. Thus the Municipality have been charged Rs. 45,21,943 (25 lakhs amount of original cost plus Rs. 20,21,943 half, the extra cost.) I do not therefore see why the lake, &c. should not continue to be vested in the Corporation at the end of the first term of 99 years, provided we have repaid the whole amount of our debt with *monthly compound* interest instead of the stipulated *simple* interest in 52 years from 1st July, 1863, *i.e.*, 47 years before the expiry of the first term of 99 years, more especially when since 1863 we have spent lakhs of rupees in extensions, alterations, and maintenance of the lake, &c., and would very likely spend large sums for further additions and improvements to the property. Under the circumstances, I trust on your representation, Government will see the justice of continuing to vest the lake, &c., in the Corporation if we repaid with interest the debt due to them. Although we were not responsible for incurring so large an excess as that of 40 lakhs, *i.e.*, more than 160 per cent. over the original estimated cost of 25 lakhs for the construction, &c., of the lake, &c., we have agreed to supply to Government water at half the public rate in consideration of their having borne half the excess cost of the lake. We have continued this concession, and are likely to do so in future, notwithstanding our having spent more than half a krore of rupees on the Tulsi and Bhandarvada Water Works, and our undertaking to spend a crore and a quarter on the Tansa Water Works."

The Acting Commissioner having represented the matter to Government, the following resolution was issued by them on the subject:—

Mr. Javerilal should be informed that the reversionary right of the Government in the Vehar Lake and its adjuncts has, ever since the passing of Bombay Act, XIII., of 1863, been a portion of the public property held on behalf of the whole community. It was only on this and other terms that any right at all was vested in the Bombay Municipality, and every term and consideration profitable to either party is to be deemed a consideration for those terms which are onerous to the same party. It would be quite unreasonable for the Government to demand payment of the 20 lakhs of rupees, which it agreed to bear as a burden on the general community, and also compound interest on that sum, as on account of expenditure, specially for the city of Bombay, as it is for the Municipal Commissioner to claim an abandonment of the reversionary interest reserved to Government. It is a valuable estate and, when the year 1962 is reached, the Government of that day may see reason to ask for repayment of some of the 20 lakhs plus interest as a consideration for parting with its right of re-entry to the Municipality. The expenditure made in the meantime by the Municipality is made—obviously—with a full knowledge of the limitation of its estate; with a full knowledge also in all probability that every rupee spent will have brought in an ample return before 1961.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

On the motion of Col. Merewether, seconded by Mr. Duxbury, the opinion of counsel on the question of the Vehar Water Works debt was recorded, as well as the Government resolution relative to the reversionary right of Government to the Vehar Lake.

A RETURN OF MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT.

In accordance with a resolution of the Corporation, the Acting Commissioner had forwarded to them a return for the quarter ended 31st March last, showing the number of new properties assessed, the total amount of assessment fixed for the same, &c.

In moving that the return be recorded, Dr. Blaney rejoiced at the large increase which it showed in Municipal revenue, and added that if their financial property went on like that, they would soon be able to do away with the octroi duty, and to prove to Government conclusively that the consolidated rate of 8 per cent. was too much.

The motion having been seconded by Mr. Suntoke, was unanimously carried.

THE EXTENSION OF BOMBAY.

The next subject was a report submitted by a Committee of the Corporation, on the recommendations made by the Bombay Extension Committee. We give the following extract from the report, which is a very brief one:—

Under the head of "space to be left open," the Extension Committee recommend that in nineteen populous districts of the city, an open space of two acres in each district should be provided. The cost of carrying out this recommendation is prohibitive. In some of these districts land with buildings has recently been sold to the Corporation at Rs. 300 per square yard. But if land has to be purchased at a cheaper rate in some of the districts, as probably may be purchased, it is still the cost of providing two acres in each district, as recommended by the Extension Committee, would be greater than the city can afford, unless Government would allow the Corporation to raise loans for this purpose to run for a period of 100 years. Only in this way, or by the contribution of land by public benefactors, can the recommendations of the Extension Committee be carried out. The Committee of the Corporation have no special recommendations to make to the Corporation on this subject. The Committee are of opinion that the report of the Extension Committee contains many suggestions which may be useful to the Corporation in the future, and that some of these suggestions will be carried out in due course. The reformed system of finance, which has recently been introduced by the Corporation on the recommendation of Major Selby, will furnish the Corporation with a much greater annual sum for expenditure in Municipal improvements. It may, therefore, be confidently anticipated that the Corporation will carry out some of these improvements in the order of their urgency and importance, and that the suggested improvements of the Extension Committee are not such as can possibly be carried out by the present generation; their prohibitive cost places them beyond present consideration. The Committee think that Government should be thanked by the Corporation for the trouble it has taken to make known to the public the Municipal necessities of Bombay in regard to its future progress, as perceived by a very large and representative Committee.

Dr. Blaney proposed that the report be adopted, and that in forwarding a copy of it to Government, the chairman be asked to offer the thanks of the Corporation to H. E. the Governor-in-Council for the trouble which Government have taken to make known to the public the Municipal necessities of Bombay as perceived by a very large and representative Committee.

Major Selby, in seconding the proposition, said that he did not think it was treating the Corporation with the consideration which the governing body of the city merited, when the Government appointed any of the executive officers of the Municipality on a Committee, without so much as having the courtesy of asking whether their services could or could not be spared. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He was ready to believe, however, that in the present case, the omission to ask the Corporation had arisen from an oversight, which, he hoped, would not occur again.

The motion was carried.

The Corporation was then adjourned.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

DEATH ON THE RAILWAY.—A death occurred in the up Karachi Mail Train between Raiwind and Lahore on the 22nd instant. A Mrs. Hicks travelling to Lahore from Sukkur for change of air was found on arrival of the train at Raiwind to be seriously ill, and a native doctor was sent for. There being no accommodation for her at Raiwind he telegraphed to the Railway Dispensary, Lahore, to make arrangements for her removal to hospital on arrival of the train, but on the way she died, and her remains were brought into Lahore for burial. We believe her husband is a signaller at Sukkur, North-Western Railway.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

CHANGES IN CAWNPORE.—There are to be one or two changes in the present district staff of Cawnpore, says a correspondent, "Mr. Nicholls, the Judge, returns from leave at the beginning of next month, while Mr. Morley goes on leave for three months. Mr. Evans, the Deputy Commissioner of Unao, comes here as Collector; Mr. Brereton will revert to his position of Joint Magistrate, and Mr. Ferard will be transferred probably to Jhansi. The new scheme for the redistribution of station commands will deprive us of our Brigade-Major, Captain Hamilton, who goes to Kasauli as Inspector of Army Signalling for Bengal. A station staff officer of junior rank will succeed Captain Hamilton. Major Barlow, commanding the battery here, goes on three months' leave to Australia."

FUNERAL OF MAJOR BATTYE AND CAPTAIN URMSTON.—The remains of Major Battye and Captain Urmston were brought into Abbottabad station on Thursday afternoon, and taken to the bungalow of the former officer, where all preparations were made for their interment. The funeral took place the next morning, leaving Major Battye's residence at 7 a.m., the carrying parties being composed of Sikhs and Goorkhas, respectively. The sight was most impressive, the road being lined from the house to the cemetery by all the soldiers of the garrison, while the Band of the Goorkhas preceded the *cortege* playing the Dead March in Saul. The coffins, which were beautifully decorated with white and purple flowers, were met at the entrance of the cemetery by the Chaplain, the Rev. H. W. Griffith, by whom the service was performed. The presence of all the officers of the station, and crowds of natives on the hill near and above the cemetery, showed how deep and true was the regard felt by all alike for the late lamented gallant officer who has been so long connected with Abbottabad. The same evening 400 sepoys were despatched to Oghi under the command of Major Thompson, 3rd Sikhs. The following officers accompanied him:—Lieutenant Beresford of the same Regiment, and Lieutenants Vansittart and Boisragon of the Goorkhas.—*Ibid.*

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE ROBBERY BY CHINAMEN.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT and the same common jury resumed the trial, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, of Wangsee, Honsee, Jahin Chai, Appoo, Nampow, and Wansow, all Chinamen, on charges of having on the 6th April last committed the robbery of 125 sovereigns and five watches, the property of Chinko Antone Pereira; of having on the same day extorted 125 sovereigns and five watches from Pereira, having, in order to commit such extortion, put Pereira in fear of death or grievous hurt; and further with theft of the 125 sovereigns and five watches. Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the defence.

The complainant, Chinko Antone Pereira, in cross-examination by Mr. Budroodin, said that he left Macao about seven years ago. He went to Mozambique to work for a firm under an agreement for five years. There were about thirty-six Chinese in Mozambique some time ago; but there were only eight now, the others having died or gone back to China. Only the witness and another were Christians; but witness mixed freely with the heathen Chinese. Wangkoo, the man who accompanied witness from Mozambique, was a heathen. Ouliao was a native of Macao, and had served under witness's father. When witness came to Bombay, he did not know that Ouliao was here. He did not know any of the other Chinese in the city. He had not written to any one here, nor had he any letters of introduction to any one in Bombay. He was entrusted with a letter for a man named Sequeira by a Christian in Mozambique. He made no attempt to deliver this letter till the night on which he fled from Angee's shop, when he showed it to a Portuguese in the street. He delivered the letter to Sequeira at Mazagon about six days after his arrival in Bombay. He did not state in his deposition before the Magistrate that he delivered the letter on the 6th April, the day of his arrival. He stated there what he had just stated here. He was still living at Angee's shop. He had not since his arrival gone to the Chinese *jumatkhana*, nor did he express a desire to go. He did not know if the 6th April was the Chinnin holiday, or whether the Chinese kept high festival on that day. Witness did not know whether the Chinese were fond of gambling or not. He never gambled in his life. He did not on the 6th April go to the Chinese *jumatkhana* to gamble. Witness did not know a man named Chimasee; and he never played with him. He never played with the fifth accused, Nampow, or with Ouliao, or with Jahin Chai. He did not

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

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WHAT can you buy better, cheaper, and more useful than the Dinner, Breakfast or Tea Sets, in various Patterns, now on view at SHROFF BROTHERS.

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COOKING and HEATING STOVES of every description, size, and prices.—Apply for Illustrated Catalogue to the CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, an experienced SALESMAN for Continental Goods.—Apply to "E. F." care of this paper.

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WANTED, an IRON SHIPBUILDER (European) as leading hand, must be able to line off and mark his own work, and have full control over his men. Preference will be given to a man having a knowledge of Hindustani, and who has held a similar position. Apply—DIRECTOR, INDIAN MARINE, Bombay.

TO LET.—APARTMENTS at Albion Place, Byculla, at reduced rental.—Apply to Mr. J. N TATA, Victoria Building, Fort.

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ELECTRO-PLATED WARES, a choice and varied Collection from one of the best manufacturers. Presentation Cups, Ice Jugs, Butter Pots, Cruet Stands, Flower Baskets, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New Market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BODHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

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DOSABHAI FRAMJI,
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H. W. BARROW,
HARKISONDAS NAROTTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries to the Fund.

Bombay, 29th June, 1888.

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ON

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BY

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W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

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MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 29.

REUTER'S financial and commercial telegrams of last evening were again delayed in transmission, and did not arrive till late this afternoon *via* Suez. Consols and French Rentes were unaltered yesterday. Silver is called 1-16d. per oz. higher at 42¼d. by Reuter, and nominal through some private channels. Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. higher in each denomination at £67½ and £70½, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan had receded ⅛ per cent., say to 106¼. There had been no change in the position of the Bank of England Reserve during the week covered by the Return published in London yesterday, the proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities still standing at 43 per cent. The Bank rate remained at 2½ per cent.; and the market rates of discount were as last quoted. The weekly Specie shipments to India consisted of £70,000 in Silver for this Port.

The Mincing Lane Markets continued to be without animation. Linseed was quiet, but without further change in rates. Rapeseed was dull, and 3d. per quarter lower for Calcutta Brown to arrive *via* the Canal. Coffee was flat, and 1s. per cwt. cheaper for both the kinds quoted. In the Wheat Market a dull tone still prevailed, though prices were not quotably lower.

Rather more business was passing in Liverpool yesterday, and the Market closed steady, the day's sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 Surats. Ready Cotton was unchanged in value, with the exception of "Good" Oomra, which was 1-16d. dearer, at 4 1-16d. per lb; and American Arrivals were unaltered for June-July, and September-October, deliveries; though they were 1-64d. lower in all other positions.

In New York, the spot price had declined another 1-16 cents, say to 10 3-16 cents; but August Futures recovered 2 points of Wednesday's drop, and were quoted at 10·14 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 1,000 bales; and the total figures for three years now compare as follows:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Thursday's Receipts...	1,000	500	5,900
Five days' do. ...	12,000	3,500	15,700
Since 1st Sept. 1887...	5,384,000	5,187,700	5,296,900

In the absence of telegraphic advices, there was little disposition on any side to operate in Cotton here to-day. The faint enquiry which was felt for a time for Oomra kinds from local consumers soon subsided, and when the market closed, not a single transaction of importance had transpired. The tone, however, though quiet, was still rather steady than otherwise, and we call prices unchanged all round.

WHEAT.—A return of enquiry has been experienced to-day, and business on a considerable scale is again reported on the basis of our last quotations, with a steady feeling at closing.

SEEDS, on the other hand, have been neglected, and very little has been done in any description, the market closing quiet at previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,715 bales.
Wheat	19,352 cwts.
Linseed	4,303 „
Rapeseed	14,744 „
Poppyseed	637 „

FREIGHTS are dull. The scarcity of ready cargo depresses the market, and our last low quotations for ready business are barely maintained, while demand for arrival tonnage is absent.

EXCHANGE has been quiet to-day at slightly easier rates, but with scarcely anything doing on any line. A little business was reported in the morning in Bank Telegraphic 1s. 4 3-32d., and in demand at 1s. 4¾d., but the Banks were not disposed to sell much Demand at the above rate, and Telegraphic has not been procurable at 1s. 4¾d before September transfer. Private Paper has been as scarce as ever. We quote 3 months' sight Credits for August delivery, at 1s. 4¾d; and forward Demand and Telegraphic at 1s. 4 5-32d. and 1s. 4⅝d., respectively, ready rates closing quiet at:—

Bank Bills on demand...1s. 4¾d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 4 3-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 4 5-32d.	„
Credits do. ...1s. 4 7-32d. to ¼d.	„
Francs do. ...1-7½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady during the greater part of the day at 100 5-16 for Four per cents. for cash, and the settlement, and a number of bargains were closed at this rate; but in the afternoon the price hardened a little, and closed at 100⅜; the rate for the July account being quoted at par to 100 1-16; and 4½ per cents. at 105, nominal.

SHARES.—The only changes which we make in our list this evening are in Mill Shares, in which there has been a little doing, all other scrip having been neglected. Albert Edward Mill shares have advanced Rs. 10; and Alfred Manufacturing, Connaught, and Maneckji Petit, Rs. 5 each. Khatao Mucconji and Queen have declined Rs. 10 each; Hindustan, and James Greaves are Rs. 5; and Oriental, Rs. 2½ down.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N steamer Sirdhana, 2,055 tons, Captain J Couper, cleared yesterday for Calcutta and the coast ports, laden with a general cargo.

THE s s King Arthur, Captain J Raffin, cleared out yesterday for the Persian Gulf ports, laden with a general cargo and thirty deck passengers.

THE Haji Casam steamer Akbar, 1,445 tons, Captain G Baldwin, arrived in Bombay from Jedda and Aden, yesterday afternoon, with a general cargo and twenty passengers on deck.

THE B I S N steamer Goa, 1,231 tons, Captain W A Fausset, for the coast ports and Calcutta, sailed yesterday, laden with a general cargo and about 150 passengers on deck for the Calbadivie Bay.

THE following are the weather reports of the s s Thibet, which brought the China mails on Thursday:—Strong monsoon with heavy squalls, and thick rainy weather; and strong current setting to south-west. The Persian Gulf steamer Java, which arrived the same day, experienced ordinary moderate monsoon weather.

THE OUTGOING CHINA MAIL.

THE P and O steamer Deccan, 2,022 tons, Captain P W Case, cleared yesterday for Colombo and Hongkong, with the fortnightly mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Sutherland Orr, for Sydney; and Messrs E Uphill and John Good, for Melbourne.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Shed.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Canterbury ...	2699	A. B. Gray.....	A	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
„ Roumania...	2207	T. H. Hillcoat ..	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Thibet	1671	Atkinson.....	C	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Lycia	2102	B. Fletcher	F	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Clan Forbes.	1530	K. G. Taitt..	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Rockcliff.....	1426	Borwick	L	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Chicago	1750	J. W. Jones	N	F. Muir & Co.
„ Bangalore ...	1301	W. Fairweather	Q	H. Kasum Josep

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Elton	1708	Campbell	1	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Deccan	2022	P. W. Case	2	P. & O. Co.
„ Virginia.....	1515	J. Dixon	3	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Asama.....	2419	F. Newell	4	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen	5	M. Mackenzie.
D Balduino	3044	G. A. Rocco....	6	F. Bozzoni
„ Stura	1416	T. Caboara	7	F. Bozzoni
„ Kirby Hall..	1759	G. D. Pearse.....	8	E. Bates & Co.
„ Methley Hall	2241	A. Buck	9	E. Bates & Co.
„ P. Hendrick „ Robt. Harrowing....	2041 1393	Collin ..... A. Hughson	10 11	V. Ebram. J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
29	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Jedda

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
29	Sirdhana (s)	Couper.....	Rangoon.
	Goa (s).....	Fausset	Coast Ports and Calcutta.
	Deccan (s)	Case	Colombo and Hongkong.
30	King Arthur	Raffin	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Thibet, for China and Australia.
„ Java, for Zanzibar, Mozambique, &c.

CALCUTTA.

June.
ARRIVAL.
25 Brenda .....Holmes.....Liverpool, March 29.
DEPARTURES.
June 25.—Steamer Wing Sang, Chanda and Monkseaton.

MADRAS.

June.
ARRIVALS.
27 Jumna s..... ..... Calcutta.
„ Secundra s..... ..... Rangoon.
June.
DEPARTURES.
26 Tibre s..... ..... Calcutta.
„ Olive Branch s... ..... London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cy of Canterbury s—200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 100 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co.
Kirby Hall s—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 56 bales wool, Punnett and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Roumania s—37 bales skins, W [and A Graham and Co; 100 bales hemp, J L Kerston; 110 bales hemp, J Lalliji; 35 cwts deer horns, W Gangji; 1,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Owen and Okeil; 1,300 cwts myrabolums, K Lukmidas and Co; 875 cwts myrabolums, V Hunsraj; 2 cases ivory, M Odowdas; 65 cwts gum, B Sajani; 7 cases bristles, J C Bushby and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Chicago s—1,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co Ld.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Forbes s—183 cwts gum, J L Kerston.
Asama s—750 cwts gingellysee d, Lang, Moir and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—2,000 cwts wheat and 1,000 cwts linseed, J L Kerston; 300 tons old iron, R Tyabji and Co

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

D Balduino s—110 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ld; 147 cwts gum, Punnett and Co; 110 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Virginia s—6,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 60 cwts wheat flour, The Royal Flour Mills Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Deccan s—2 bales T cloth and shirting, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Stura s—16 cwts gum, J Campbell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Deccan s—20 chests opium, T Topen; 20 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 7 chests opium, D Dwarkadas; 7 chests opium, D Foolchand; 13 chests opium, L Chuttoo; 5 chests opium, J Norosji; 20 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 11 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 25 chests opium, E Nourdin and Co; 21 chests opium, C Ebhram; 11 chests opium, Tatta and Co; 12 chests opium, J D Sassoon and Co.
Stura s—10 bales twist, A H Chinoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Deccan s—68 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 125 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 18 chests opium, Tatta and Co; 7 chests opium, N J Sassoon; 3 chests opium, J D Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 28.

Lister, Lieut, Bengal, 60th Rifles, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 28.

Stevenson, Captain, Bombay, Brigade Staff, off leave, to Nasirabad.
Showen, Lieut, 4th Infantry, H C, to join, to Raichore.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 28th June, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·644
Temperature of the Air	79·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	76·6
Relative humidity of Air	·923
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	81·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·3
General Direction of Wind	WSW, WNW, WSW, SSE, NW, W.N.W.
Move. past of wind in 24 hours	210
Fall of Rain	1·88
Total for during month	9·98
„ „ Year	11·92
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th	1·00

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SALMON.—June 6, at Wendover, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Mrs. M. R. Salmon, wife of the late Captain Mordaunt Broome Salmon, Bombay Staff Corps, of twin sons.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

BEAMAN—VINAY.—June 22, at St Thomas' Church, Cocoanada, by the Revd. John Endlish, Claude Ernest Hale Beaman, third son of A H Beaman, Esq, of Highlands, Bedfordshire, late I M D, to Lillian, only daughter of A Vinay, Esq.

DEATHS.

BATTYE.—Major Legh Richmond Battye, 1-5th Goorkhas, killed on the 18th June in an encounter with Frontier Tribes on the Black Mountain, Agror, aged 42 years and 11 months.
GRUZELIER.—June 23, at No. 9, Chowringhee, Calcutta, Annie Foster Gruzelier, wife of C F Gruzelier, of Cardiff.
KING.—June 23, at Lizziepore Tea Estate, Kurseong, after a painful illness, Florence, youngest daughter of the late Arthur King, aged 25 years and 9 months.
TURNER.—June 21, at Trichinopoly, Mr S O Turner, Loco. Foreman, Trichinopoly Junction, aged 57 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1888.

WE shall have great reason to be thankful even for all that is scandalous in the revelations concerning the Deccan Mining Company if it call public attention in India and at home seriously to the exceedingly unsatisfactory way in which the India Office, as at present constituted, is exercising its guardianship over the interests of the country. The inquiry has certainly thrown a strong light upon the way in which Indian interests are safeguarded by the Secretary of State in Council. We have learnt, for one thing, that the familiar definition of India as a dependency governed by despatch boxes needs amendment. India is still governed by despatch boxes, but they seem to be despatch boxes with the bottoms knocked out or which are never opened. We have learnt from Sir Richard Strachey's evidence that the Secretary of State in Council on occasion supervises and controls the acts of the Government in India by letting the Viceroy's despatches lie on the table unread. It is a significant confession, and we claim the right to treat the incident as typical of the way in which the Council help the Secretary of State to arrive at a just judgment in regard to the administration of India. Doubtless there is something exceptional in the mode in which the Council in this instance evinced their traditional disregard for representations from India on subjects in which India is vitally interested. We are willing to believe that they do sometimes read their despatches. There is sufficient evidence of that in the pains which they so often take to act in skilfully contrived opposition to them. But many of the representations that go home might lie unread on the Council table for any influence that they exercise for good upon the course of administration in India. This telegram which no one looked at is in that way typical of so much that is done—or not done—at the India Office that the incident ought not to be allowed to pass without serious attention being called to its significance. It is not, of course, as an instance of departmental laxity that it most loudly challenges attention. That aspect of the matter claims notice, but not that alone. Its real importance consists in this—that it illustrates much more plainly than anything that has occurred for some time past the cavalier way in which the Council of India, when once a subject has been put into their hands, deal with it in their own fashion, recking little what India may have to say about it or what India's interest in it may be. And this sums up the whole body of our grievances against the Council. Except so far as that is a cause of the mischief we might overlook the fact that so many of the Council know nothing of the India of to-day, if only they would show a reasonable regard for the representations of those who are responsible for its welfare. But this is what the Council, as a whole, perseveringly refuse to do.

We do not wish to make Sir Richard Strachey the scape-goat of the Council except so far as he, by his own blundering confession, and his childish pleas in extenuation of admitted shortcomings, has made himself such. But it is a simple matter of history that he has been closely identified with the pernicious obstinacies by which the Council has in these later days given the Government and the public in India proof of its existence, and there is no reason why his name should at this moment be kept in the background. We owe it to the Council in general, and to Sir John and Sir Richard Strachey in particular, that the recent course of railway construction in India has been attended with waste, inconvenience, and delay. We owe it to the Council in general, and to the Brothers Strachey in particular, that the construction of the Nagpur and Bengal Railway and of the Indian Midland was delayed at least five years after the Government of India, with the strong support of a peculiarly intelligent public opinion, had pronounced for both schemes. In the same direction and in the proportion must we distribute the blame for the laying down of the Rajputana-Malwa line on a gauge so utterly unsuitable for its traffic requirements that the responsible authorities are now confronted with the problem of how best to amend that most costly blunder. In each case the vicious principle was at work which runs through the whole of the relations between the Government and the public opinion of India, and the India Council. There was the contemptuous indifference of a baker's dozen of men in London, more or less elderly, and intolerant of every opinion that was not obsolete, to the practical judgment of men on the spot—an indifference which, if it had anything to do with any sort of belief whatever, must have rested upon some latent notion that no one could rightly pronounce upon a question of Indian administration except he were seven thousand miles away from the country, and had not seen it for twenty years. In the cases we have referred to the Council had not to deal with the thoughtless and inconsequent claims of ill-informed agitators. Such public opinion as was at the back of the Government, Supreme as well as local, was the opinion of a community specially competent to judge as to the real necessities of the country. And the grievous thing was that the public might have every administration in India heartily with them, but it skilled not. They had to reckon with a committee in London, whose deliberations were as secret as those of the Star Chamber, and whose judgment was inaccessible to the influence of opinion. It is possible that if the reference had had to be made to a Board of Mandarins at Pekin the decision would have been as sound, and the obstructiveness of the Mandarins not more patient, than that of the Council whose obstinacy has to be overcome before any good thing can be done for India. From the nature of the case it is inevitable that only a part of the mischief and the irksomeness of the system of obstructing the Government of India by the intervention of a Board of Mandarins at home should be revealed. A chance confession before a Parliamentary Committee reveals to the world how badly the Secretary of State's Council can acquit themselves of their ordinary functions. The delays, disappointments, and mistakes which make up the story of railway extension in India during the past decade also tell their tale. But if Government of India could tell how it is constantly hampered in its work by the whims and obstinacies of the Council the case against it on its present basis would be overwhelmingly strong.

And there is no need for all this beyond the stipulations of an Act which the good sense of Parliament could modify at pleasure. The root and origin of all that is amiss was in the failure of the framers of the Act of 1858 to discard the cumbrous forms which had made the home administration of India slow and inconvenient in working. Instead of organizing the India Office upon the same general plan as other departments, with a Secretary of State working in conjunction with a staff of permanent officials, the Act perpetuated the old Court of Directors in the new Council, diffusing in fact, though not in form, the responsibility which rightly belongs to the Secretary of State, and setting at his side an instrument powerful only for delay and confusion of counsel. Mr. Bright indicated the weakness of the scheme when in the debate on the second reading he said that the only reason why Parliament or the country could be disposed to approve of the large Council that the Bill provided for was that it had become accustomed to a Court of Directors of twenty-four, and subsequently to one of eighteen. After thirty years' experience of the Act of 1858 it may be said to-day, as Mr. Bright said in his original criticism of the Bill, that we want more da

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

BERLIN, JUNE 28.

In the course of a conversation Prince Bismarck said that there was a strong hope of peaceful times in Europe.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

In the House of Commons last evening, the omission of the 9th Clause of the Local Government Bill in favour of the Sunday Closing Bill was carried by a majority of 62 votes.

Ministerial Opposition opposed the omission of the clause.

P. AND O. COMPANY'S OUTWARD BOUND STEAMERS.

JUNE 28.

The P. and O. Company announce their intention of commencing a steamer service, leaving Aden on September 13th and fortnightly afterwards.

The Company's outward bound steamers for Calcutta will embark Continental passengers at Aden, and will resume calling at Madras to land passengers.

AN EXPLOSION AT ADEN.

ADEN, JUNE 28.

A magazine of the new sort containing gelatine exploded here to-day.

The native sentry was blown to pieces.

The damages to property are probably trifling.

THE DECCAN MINING INQUIRY.

ISSUE OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 29.

The *Pioneer* learns by a telegram from London that the report of the Select Committee on the Deccan Mining Affair may be expected to issue in about three weeks.

SIR ASMAN JAH.

The Dewan of Hyderabad, Sir Asman Jah, will leave the capital for Simla in about a month, for the purpose of paying his respects to the Viceroy and conferring with regard to the future of Hyderabad affairs generally.

MAGAZINE RIFLES FOR INDIA.

One hundred of the new Magazine Rifles will shortly reach India for experimental purposes. The rifle is believed to be just what is wanted, but doubts have been expressed as to whether the new kind of gunpowder used will stand the climate well; the cartridge will therefore be thoroughly tested.

ENTERTAINMENTS AT HUBLI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, JUNE 29.

A farewell entertainment was given last night to our popular Mamlatdar and First-class Magistrate Rao Saheb Joshi and Mr. Luxumanrao Khare, Post Master, at Rayapa's Arshamahal, by their personal friends, on their transfer. Almost all the leading gentry, both European and native, were present. After the distribution of *pan-supari* and *attar*, the party dispersed at 10 p.m.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 29.

Captain H. Eardley Wilmot to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, in Assam.

The services of Colonel J. G. Bell are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. P. T. Clague, Chief Superintendent, Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, is granted three months' leave. Mr. E. Grant is transferred from Burma to the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, and Mr. H. W. Rowlandson is transferred to Burma.

Furloughs.—Lieutenants J. G. Hunter and E. U. Marrett, one year each.

Captain H. J. Pryce to be Agent for Government consignments, Calcutta, *vice* W. A. Dangerfield.

Captain E. R. Shopland to be Staff Officer, Bombay Dockyard.

The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, is appointed to discharge the functions of Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

SALE OF BENGAL OPIUM.

During 1889 not more than 57,000 chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale and not more than 4,750 chest each month.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JUNE 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Massilia, with outward English mails of the 25th instant, left here for Aden, at 3-30 a.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 28.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia left here for Bombay to-day.

PORT SAID, JUNE 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

LISBON, JUNE 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

SUEZ, JUNE 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here this morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia, outward bound from Glasgow and Liverpool, left here for Bombay on the 26th instant.

TRIESTE, JUNE 28.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Berenice, which left Bombay on the 7th instant, arrived this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JUNE 29.

Mail steamer Hydaspes from China arrived.

H. M.'s S. Reindeer from Trincomalee arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £22,200,000; Inc., £600,000; public deposits, £6,600,000; Inc., £200,000; other deposits, £28,200,000; Dec., £300,000; other securities, £19,300,000; Dec., £200,000; notes and gold, £14,000,000; Inc., £100,000. The Bank's Reserve is 43 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 20.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JUNE 28.

10 p.m.	79·5

FRIDAY, JUNE 29.

4 a.m.	78·5
8 a.m.	78·1
Noon	76·0
4 p.m.	77·4

THE IRISH EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 8.

"There is nothing new under the sun" is a saying that comes home to everyone more or less, but infinitely more to us who expect each week to produce novelties for us; new doings to write about, new people to see, new sights to describe. In this respect there are few places that can compete with London, though even London, too, occasionally runs short. There must come a week now and again when there is no new exhibition to see, no hero to interview, no new squabble to talk about, no new play or picture to criticize, when there is a sudden stoppage in the traffic of topics, and the only visible change is, perhaps, the weather.

* * *

But we are not hard up for novelties this week. We are not obliged to turn to our unfailing climate for subject matter; and if we talk about how we were scorched and parched on Sunday and Monday, drenched on Tuesday, and parboiled on Wednesday, and so on through our catalogue of changes, it is solely to give vent to our feelings, to indulge in our lawful growls, so that we in England may not always excite people's envy, but may sometimes draw upon them for sympathy as well. No, we are not at our wit's end for something to say, for the British artists have set us talking. There has been another artistic schism, this time in Suffolk Street; and Mr. McNeill Whistler, the president, the visible head of the impressionist religion, the pope of the British Artists' Society, has been dethroned, and has retired to the Avignon of his studio at Walham Green. The list of his faithful followers is a large one, and contains many well-known names: Mr. Mortimer Menpes, Mr. Sydney Starr, Mr. Jacomb Hood, Mr. J. T. Shannon, Mr. Llewellyn, Mr. Aubrey Hunt, &c., &c. His successor, Mr. Wyke-Bayliss, is, I believe, strong in interior architecture, and is just bringing out a book "The Enchanted Island and other Studies in Art." From the quarrel at Suffolk Street, of the right or wrong of which we cannot judge until both statements are heard, it is pleasant to turn to Olympic Ireland, where political and other differences are all laid aside, and every one is working for prosperity and peace.

* * *

To the number of feeble jokes to which the Fisheries Exhibition gave rise there are two weaker and feebler added, the "Hibernuries" and the "Patteries." When an inane youth asked me with a snigger at his own brilliancy if I had been to the "Patteries," I felt inclined to reply by rapping his head with my fan, but fortunately the habits of good society prevailed, and I curbed my vicious humour and answered meekly, Yes.

* * *

Though the grounds and most of the surroundings are quite unfinished, we thoroughly enjoyed it. We enjoyed climbing hillocks of broken bricks that are soon to be clothed with verdure, visiting ancient round towers whose interior is similar to our lath and plaster villas, and plodding through the unfinished farmyards of the Donegal village. We enjoyed the band and the fire-works, and the illuminated *Caid mille failthe*, the hundred thousand welcomes, which was quite an incomprehensible greeting to the multitude, who asked one another what were the funny words. And we admired the sham strength of Blarney Castle, the exquisitely finished thatching of the ideal cabins, and the grottos lighted by a thousand fairy lamps which smelt, it is true, uncomfortably of tallow but, all the same, were very delightful to look at. All the scenes were supposed to be realistic reproductions of Irish places. There was some difficulty in making out what was the original of the grotto. I heard some people saying that it was an imitation of the Giant's Causeway, and others thought it was like the caves of Mitchelstown, and one with wilder imagination still hazarded the idea that it might be, Oh! shades of Moore and Father Prout, the groves of Blarney! Be it as like one as the other, I daresay; but when it comes to transplanting great pieces of Ireland to a few acres of London suburb one must not quarrel over slight inaccuracies of detail, neither must one find fault with the minds of visitors for any geographical haziness that arises in consequence. So, instead of looking out from the new Blarney Castle on green hills and valleys, there is the distracting view of the ups and downs of the Switchback railway, with its freight of wild passengers, yelling with a fearful delight at the rate they are being whirled along. But such things must be tolerated in the interests of those whose highest delight in exhibitions consists in travelling on the Switchback railway and trying the rapid descent of the Toboggan slide.

* * *

In the Central Hall are the various exhibits. There are stalls of pretty bog oak and arbutus carvings, presided over by shy-looking girls with buttonholes of natural shamrock; [illegible] English sisters in the art of making people buy whether they wish it or not. There are exquisite specimens of Belleek pottery, both in tea-sets, vases and statuettes, which differ from the usual kind of white pottery in having the drapery glazed while the figure is left of the plain white biscuit China. The poplins are very attractive and the tweeds and woollen goods of nice quality and colour. But the most remarkable things there are the screens of table-cloths. Some are being made on the spot for her Majesty the Queen, and there are others on view that she has bought. The patterns are original and beautifully carried out. A breakfast cloth has a border of the signs of the zodiac, the centre being irregularly dotted with various size stars. Another pattern is Æsop's Fables, which must be interesting to the butler or parlour maid who sees it before it is covered up with the various necessaries of a modern dinner table. The lace-makers may be seen at work, and the dairy girls go through all the processes of Canon Bagot's creamery system, milking their little Kerry cows before an admiring and astonished public. I heard two men criticizing the whole affair when we were coming out, and one of them remarked: "As for their cows, my dear Sir, I never saw such undersized beasties in my life. Not worth bringing over to exhibit at all," said he with withering scorn. "I ignorant, poor man, that to be small is a Kerry cow's great point. Outside the dairy an old piper was playing jigs and reels on the bagpipes and setting the girls and boys wild to begin dancing to his gay tunes, and in the Central Hall the bands of the Connaught Rangers and Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers gave various Irish selections between other pieces, and it was pleasant to be able to hear the music and see the exhibits at the same time, which is not the usual arrangement. When everything is finished there will be no want of interest within or without. "A very industrious people they seem to be in spite of what is said of them" was the verdict of two old men near me, "and if they are only given fair play they will soon be rich and successful."

* * *

When you wish to be amused do not take up the memoirs of Count Beust, with an introduction by Baron Henry de Worms. The introduction is, indeed, the best of it, and is sufficiently interesting to ordinary readers. The memoirs are the remarkable memoirs of a remarkable man. It is the tale of how Count Beust affected politics, not politics as they affected Count Beust. Count Beust, though a remarkable man, has the fault of a good many common place people, who, when an event has occurred, burst into a chorus of "I told you so." These people very often have not said anything previously on the subject, but I give Count Beust the credit of having been asked his opinion and given it. Still, there is no need for his tissue of self-glorification, his 1st, person, singular, intruding so often into the business. On the Irish question he, of course, delivers an opinion. Every one thinks he, she, or it, could manage that unruly animal, Ireland, if he, she, or it, got the chance. Though it was through Count Beust's recommendation that Hungarians were given their own Parliament, he does not think the circumstances of Ireland are such that the same arrangement on England's part would be wise. The writing is fluent. The German language from which it is translated is not a poor one, the English edition has consequently an overflow of fine words that positively distracts one from taking in the sense. So, though the type is splendid, the book is a heavy piece of work to get through.

* * *

After plodding drearily and wearily through the waste of words and tangle of Count Beust's foreign politics, one does feel equal all at once to plunge into other books of the same kind. In one of my higher and better moods I had given Mudie an admirable list, which I expected to get through much to the advantage of my mind. But Count Beust was too much for me. My soul revolted at the thought of all history, biography, or memoirs. Let me have the lightest of light reading to refresh my mind, I said. And they did. They sent "Mary Jane Married," by George R. Sims, which is fresh and funny and full of lively stories which one knows must be mostly true, for the people are characters that we find around us everywhere we go. Mary Jane's account of some of her visitors is specially graphic and good. Mr. Saxon, the author, a man with a very bad liver and a temper *en suite*, is drawn admirably. He arrives with his secretary at the Stretford Arms, and when Mary Jane goes out to meet him and hopes he is well, he answers her polite enquiries after this fashion: "I am not well, I am half dead. What's the matter with me!" Then he gave a withering glance at his secretary, the Swedish gentleman, and said: "Idiots, Mary Jane, that is the disease I'm suffering from!" Idiots I daresay we can all sympathize somewhat with Mr. Saxon, though hardly with the robustness with which he expressed himself in the presence of his secretary who did not really merit the abuse. In another story there is a funny discussion between Mary Jane and her husband on the difficulties that a wily mother was putting in the way of her daughter's making what she thought an ineligible marriage. "If that young gentleman," says Mary Jane's husband, "can make love to the young lady before her mother, her doctor, and her clergyman, he's got more pluck than I give him credit for," with which statement I think every one must agree.

* * *

Some pretty dresses for India were on view yesterday at the Misses Maguire's, Harrington Road, South Kensington. One was deep green satin merveilleux intermixed with a rich silk crape of the same shade. The draping of the skirt was simply but very effectively arranged in broad box-pleating with intervening spaces which, at each side of the box-pleat in front, turned back *revers*, showing a draped underskirt of the green crape. The bodice of the satin was cut round and low, and had folds of the crape as a berthe, and instead of sleeves. There was a dainty pair of shoes made of the dress material, a green gauze fan, and a plume of feathers to complete the costume.

LADY NURSES AT KHANDWA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDWA, JUNE 28.

The result of the "Ladies' Nursing Class Examination," held at this station on the 8th instant, was highly satisfactory. Five ladies presented themselves for the examination. They were set several written questions, some of which were pretty stiff, yet, notwithstanding this, they were answered very satisfactorily, as will be seen from the number of marks obtained.

Miss Marie Cullen, as was expected, heads the list with 34 marks out of a possible 40.

These ladies were also tested as regards their practical knowledge, being examined in the use of roller-bandges, in making of poultices and beds, and in the use of the clinical thermometer, &c., in all of which they acquitted themselves most creditably.

The following is the order of merit in which they passed, and the number of marks obtained by each:—Miss Marie Cullen, 34; Miss Amelia Cole, 26; Mrs. Caroline Ranson, 26; Mrs. Hannah Tiny Cole, 25; and Mrs. Amelia Pasley, 24. I believe the ladies complained that the examiner was very brief in his remarks, but I am sure he meant well, and no blame attaches to him. It is very much to be regretted that more of the ladies of the station do not take advantage of the opportunity offered by the doctor's kindness—he who would be only too glad and willing to instruct them if they formed a class. By devoting an hour once a week for a couple of months they would attain knowledge which cannot fail to prove useful sooner or later. It would also make them independent of the help for which now they have to look to others. Should fickle fortune cease to favour them and reduce their circumstances, they would be possessed of knowledge which would enable them to earn their own livelihood. It is sincerely hoped that next season more ladies will join the classes.

COMMISSIONER TUCKER IN SCOTLAND.

Under the heading of "curious Salvation Army demonstrations" the *Scotsman* gives the appended account of a visit of Commissioner Tucker and his "Indian contingent" to Edinburgh:—

Two "Indian meetings" in connection with the Salvation Army were held in Queen Street Hall, Edinburgh, for the purpose of bringing before public attention the operations of the Army in India, and in the hope of inducing some young people to offer themselves for religious work in that country. The meetings were presided over by Mr. "Commissioner" Tucker, who was accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Booth-Tucker, Miss Nellie Smith (native name, Staff Captain Premba), "Major" Musa Bhai, "Lieutenant" Horotula, announced in the advertisement of the meetings as "late Captain of Thieves" and "Lieutenant" Deva Sepa, ex-captain, Buddhist Salvation Army. Mr. Tucker, Miss Smith, and the three native Indian men were clothed in Indian costume the last being bare-footed. Before the proceedings commenced two of the Indians went round the hall offering a little book for sale at the price of sixpence. Their persistence caused a little amusement, a refusal to purchase equally with a consent eliciting a smiling "God bless you," or "Hallelujah." The afternoon meeting commenced by Miss Smith engaging in prayer, in which the Deity was at times addressed in the second person plural. The prayer, as were all the others which were offered during the services, was frequently interrupted by the ejaculations of members present in the audience in the meeting. Several hymns were sung, and Mr. "Commissioner" Tucker addressed the meeting at some length on the operations of the Army in India. Pointing to the natives by his side, two of whom were seated on the floor in front of the chairs, he said—"Here are a few of our blossoms. These are the sort of flowers to go in for." His own reason, and that of the other European officers, for adopting native dress was that by that means they got nearer to the heart of the people. It likewise saved a good deal of money, his whole uniform only costing about half-a-crown. [illegible] These also lived [illegible] like the natives.

Major Musa Bhai also addressed, the meeting, laying much stress on the action of the European officers of the Army in taking the means spoken of for reaching the natives. At the evening meeting the attendance was large, the hall being nearly full. Mrs. Tucker appeared in native costume, with a light linen shawl over her head. The proceedings were similar to those of the afternoon meeting. At the close of the address a collection was taken, and Lieut. Horotula was then called upon for a song, to which he beat with his fingers an accompaniment on an Indian drum, leaping from the ground a few inches at every bar. The song was given in Cingalese, but the chorus was sung in English by some of the young people present. Assisted by Musa Bhai, as interpreter, he then gave an account of his past life as a leader of a band of twenty-five thieves, and of his having changed his mode of life after attending an Army meeting in a house which he had planned to rob. The other members of his band with one exception had joined the Army after him. Mrs. Booth-Tucker also addressed the meeting.

A meeting was held in the interests of the Salvation Army Indian Missions in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Edinburgh. Mr. "Commissioner" Booth-Tucker was again accompanied on the platform by three natives of India, who entered with remarkable spirit into the proceedings. One of the features of the meeting was a dance, said to be of a semi-religious character, which the "Commissioner" and the Indians danced with great heartiness and seeming enjoyment.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Mr E A Lee, England	Capt E Shopland, I M Bombay
* Mr C Dobbie, England	Lieut S Crastor, R E, Bombay
Mr T Marshall, England	Mr F Place, Bombay
* Mr W Terveen, England	Mr and Mrs H S Read, Bombay
* Mr G Barnard, England	Mr A Baines, C S, Bombay
* Mr and Mrs Atkinson, England	Mr M Schwer, Bombay
* Mrs A Davidson, England	Mr W E Terry, Bombay
* Mr R B Houston, Simla	Mr H F Wesson, Bombay
* Mr G Neuville, Calcutta	Mr A Cooley, Bombay
* Capt J Bullock, England	Mr J Hall, Bombay
* Mr A Davidson	Mr R G Webb, Bombay
* Mr G Cooper, Karachi	Mr C Brendon, Bombay
Mr P M Shewan, England	Mr W N Cresswoll, Bombay
Mrs B Thomason, England	Comr W L Morrison, R N, H M S Sphinx, Bombay
The Misses Thomason, England	* Mrs Hewett, Bombay
Capt A Buck, s s Mathley Hall, England	* Miss Hewett, Bombay
Capt G Pearse, s s Kirby Hall, Hull	* Lieut-Col N Stewart, Bombay
Mr Fairlie Muir, C S, England	Lieut H Kennedy, Bombay
Mr H Brocklesby, Rangoon	Mr G Macirrow, Bombay
Major Wadersham Taylor, Burma	* Mr and Mrs Wilcox, Bombay
Surgeon S Hasan, Hyderabad	Mr W Barrett, Bombay
Mr E Rothe, Tellicherry	Mr B Schnable, Bombay
Mr Moor Caxton Ali, Hyderabad	Mr and Mrs Munro, Madras
Mr A Causey, Bombay	

Residents left during the week marked (*) thus.

While the ex-Empress Victoria inhabited Charlottenburg the rooms of the palace were daily decorated, under her own direction, with the most splendid flowers, which in early spring were mostly sent from Italy. For the wedding of Prince Henry ten clever flower-wreath makers, assisted by ten soldiers, were employed in preparing flowers for the festivities. The flowers came partly from the garden of the palace, and partly from Berlin florists. The ground of these decorations was chiefly formed of elder-flowers in immense masses, as they grow abundantly in the park, and the quantity of valuable China vases which Charlottenburg can boast of were called into requisition. On the staircase the great imitation malachite vases were filled with roses which were also to be seen everywhere. The corridor between the rooms inhabited by the Emperor and Empress was beautifully draped with red stuff, blooming plants, and green bushes; tall palms behind, and a row of azaleas and then of elder, lilies, narcissus, and hawthorn in front. In the chapel the niches behind and beside the altar were filled with roses, which were also spread over the railings. The rooms of the bride showed a sea of blossoms, while the royal table in the dining-hall was adorned with cushions of elder flower, on which eight large silver dishes and as many plates were filled with roses, lilies, gardenias, and orchids. Besides these eighty-eight glasses filled with flowers, and many pots of living plants were spread over the table, and from one to the other wound a wreath, while before each of the hundred seats was a bouquet of orange blossoms. On the south wall stood the mighty basket of roses sent by the town of Charlottenburg, above a pyramid of orchids sent by Frankfurt-on-Maine. On the table was a stately English wedding-cake, soaked repeatedly with cognac to keep it from spoiling. The summer seat of the Emperor was also provided with more flowers and plants than usual in honour of the day.

NOTES FROM KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, JUNE 27.

When will the rain come? has been the cry in Kolhapur for the last month. That rain has fallen to a fair extent on the Ghauts has been evidenced by the muddy torrents which have come down the river tantalizing us by their turbidity. The weather has, however, been cool, which, while we enjoy it, makes but poor compensation to the farmers whose early crops are fast withering before them. True about 1½ inch of rainfall has been registered during the month, but even that little has been cruel in its manner of coming. Had it come in one heavy fall it might have been of use, but as it fell in a few cents at a time during fifteen days it has merely assisted the sun in scorching up the vegetation which had sprung up after the May thunderstorms.

Our small station is just now in a whirl of excitement over the departure of our popular and rightly-honoured Acting Political Agent. His successor, Col. Wodehouse, is expected on Thursday morning from Rajkote, while Friday morning is mentioned as the occasion for us to bid farewell to Col. F. M. Hutter, C.B., C.S.I. This officer has, by his uniform kindness to, and interest in, all, made himself deservedly popular with native and European alike, so that we quite envy Cutch in securing his services, which we are selfish enough to hope may only be temporary.

Last Friday, the Dewan of Kolhapur, Khan Bahadur Meherjibhai Cuvarji, C.I.E., gave a most successful evening picnic out to Kagal at the palace of the late Regent Abba Saheb, who was Chief of Kagal. An enjoyable drive out of eleven miles by daylight and return by moonlight on the top of the State four-in-hand was not the least of the enjoyments. After due inroads had been made on the well-ordered cold viands, the party betook themselves to dancing on the well-polished floor to the dulcet strains of the band of the Kolhapur Infantry. The evening was brought to a close by "Sir Roger" about 11-30. Few only after their unusual exertions (for a dance has not been heard of in Kolhapur for some two years) could have been sorry on arriving home in the small hours of Saturday morning to find comfortable beds awaiting them. We did hear of some faithful servants of the State who had to find themselves at work at 6 a.m. that same morning. We can only hope their departments did not suffer, as the amount of sleep they could have snatched at the best could not have been over three hours. But so it is, even pleasures are always found to have their accompanying drawbacks.

Tuesday night saw Kolhapur again met together, but this time in the Town Hall, at a farewell subscription dinner given in Col. Hunter's honour by the residents. All went off with great *eclat*. The toast of the evening was entrusted to our highly respected Honorary Surgeon, Dr. Sinclair. Evidently knowing his audience well, and that every word he spoke was most heartily endorsed by all of whom he was the mouthpiece, he adopted the style *multum in parvo* and confined himself to a few well chosen and eulogistic remarks. He said, he spoke of Col. Hunter advisedly using the word "friend," for that was what he had proved himself to each and all, and referred to his keeping open house to all his "friends" in a far greater extent than is usually understood by that term. He declared that all who had had official dealings with him honoured him, because never forgetting *fortiter in re* he was always found *suaviter in modo*, and that if our wishes were ever fulfilled and he returned to us, he would meet with the warmest reception from all classes and departments.

Colonel Hunter in replying, while repudiating what he called the fattering exaggerations, was glad if his efforts for the comfort and happiness of all had been appreciated. He said the three months spent here had been the happiest in his life. It was a pleasure to him to have worked with the Kolhapur Council, and he thanked the members of it publicly for the cordial support they had always given him. Referring to the Doctor's mention of *fortiter in re*, he said he did not know much about that, as everything had uniformly gone on so smoothly that there had been no need to exercise power. In drinking to the healths of all present he was sure that if he ever returned to Kolhapur his friends could not have more pleasure in welcoming him back than he would have in meeting them all again.

On leaving the dining hall the Maharajah with Sirdars and State officials, besides many other native gentlemen, were found in the temporary drawing-room. After a cordial shaking of hands and a few friendly words to all, Col. Hunter finally took his leave about eleven o'clock, and thus ended a pleasant if short evening.

And now, unless we are visited with a famine, Kolhapur probably will cease to force itself upon public notice for some time to come.

A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It having come to our knowledge that, owing to the similarity of names, our Mr. William Watson has been confounded in the minds of some of our constituents with the Mr. Watson of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining Co., Ltd., we beg to state that we have no interest in, nor have we had any connection with, the said Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining Co., Ltd.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Army Agents and Bankers.

THE SOUTER MEMORIAL FUND.

The following sums have been paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the above fund:—

	Rs.
H. E. Lord Reay, G. C. I. E.	500
The Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, Kt.	1,000
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley	200
Mr. Currimbhoy Ibrahimbhoy	250
Mr. W. B. Green	20
Mr. Ruttonjee Bomanjee	51
Surgeon-Major H. P. Yeld	50
Major W. S. S. Bisset	100
Mr. Nusserwanjee Bestonjee Indowalla	40
Messrs. Eduljee Framjee Albes'a Sons.	200
Mr. R. S. Campbell	50
Mr. F. York Smith	100
Mr. W. Lee-Warner	100
The Hon'ble F. Forbes Adam	200
Mr. J. R. Duxbury	50
Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banjee	500
Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee	300
Mr. Jehangir Dossabhai Framjee	100
Total ...Rs.	3,821

DOSABHOY FRAMJI,
R. M. SAYANI,
H. W. BARROW,
HARKISONDAS NARROTUMDAS.

The Committee Room of the House of Commons, in which the "Sweating" Committee sits, is in the same corridor as No. 17, sacred to Abdul Huq and his confederates. "When passing this room on my way to the Hyderabad Inquiry," writes our London correspondent, "on Tuesday morning, I saw as unsavoury and as unsatisfactory looking a body of men as I ever wish to set eyes upon. The indefatigable Mr. Arnold White had brought for the Select Committee's inspection a batch of the undersized, ill-fed, and unpleasing foreigners whose advent to the East End of London is the most fruitful cause of the repulsive stories of "sweating" in manufacture, of which we have, latterly, heard so much. As one glanced at these people it was easy to see how they could afford to take less wages than English men for the same amount of work. Their tastes were rougher (more's the pity), their needs less,—consequently a smaller rate of remuneration would suffice them. Underfed and undersized, these people were a sorry spectacle and made one feel that there is something seriously wrong with the civilization which produces such fruit. I wonder what Lord Dufferin's inquiry into the poverty of India will produce? Will there be anything in your Empire to match with the distribution and repulsiveness which we have here in so much abundance? I hope not."

In a recent report on the woollen industry at Liege the United States Consul there relates the history of the great Belgian house of Cockerill, "the most important producer of mechanical power in the world." Towards the close of the last century the two most important manufacturing firms in Verviers were those of Simonis and Biolly; they were anxious to employ the newly invented English machinery, but the secret was jalously preserved. In spite of this, a young Irish mechanic, named William Cockerill, went to Sweden to put up wool-spinning machinery, but finding no encouragement there he went to Hamburg. Here he was found in 1797 by the head of the Simons firm who induced him to settle at Verviers with his two sons, John and William. Here he entered into arrangements with the two firms of Simonis and Biolly to make for them exclusively carding and spinning machines, for each of which he was to receive 25,000f. To preserve the secret Cockerill had only the assistance of his two sons, and remained true to his engagement to work for the two firms only. In 1802 a young mechanic of Nottingham, named Hodgson, while on a visit to Cockerill, fell in love with the daughter of the latter and married her. He first worked for the father and then for the public in general, instructing the workmen of Verviers how to construct the machinery. In 1807 Cockerill's contract with the two firms, who had prospered greatly owing to his machines, having expired, he set up with his sons at Liege and commenced the manufacture of machinery for various European countries. In 1814 the Government made the Cockerills a present of the castle of Seraing, with all its dependencies, in order to enable them the better to carry out their various enterprises, among which were "how the spinning of wool and linen." John Cockerill, who at 14 years of age managed the entire works, established the first blast furnace in the province, the house of Simonis of Verviers still flourishes, and is noted for its production of fine cloths, having obtained prizes for this class of goods at various recent exhibitions.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel W. I. Bax, 11th Bengal Lancers, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, Allahabad Division, *vice* Colonel H. M. Evans, who has been appointed to the command of the 43rd Bengal Infantry.

Colonel C. Matthews takes over charge of the Judge Advocate-General's duties in the Meerut Circle.

The following appointments have been made:—Surgeons C. Bensley and W. T. Thorold to the officiating medical charge of the 2nd and 31st Punjab Infantry, respectively; and Surgeon Banerjee to the officiating medical charge of the 2nd Battalion 42nd Gurkhas.

Lieutenant Taylor, from the 17th Bengal Infantry, joins the 3rd Sikhs as officiating Wing Officer.

Lieutenant F. C. L. Waller, Yorkshire Light Infantry, is appointed to the 22nd Bombay Infantry as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Whyte, now supernumerary, in the 4th Sikhs, is appointed permanent Wing Officer in that regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Birch, is transferred from Fort William to Umballa for general duty.

Major Sir G. Lakpent, Connaught Rangers, remains in England on extended leave until 1st November next.

Major C. H. Shepherd, Norfolk Regiment, proceeds home on three months' leave.

Lieutenant P. M. Carnegy, 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas, is granted twelve months' leave.

During the last few weeks three deaths have occurred in the 2nd Battalion, the King's Liverpool Regiment, viz., Private John Murphy on the 14th at Fyzabad of heat apoplexy; Lance Corporal J. Daley on the 16th at Bankhot of enteric fever; and Mrs. Marian Smith (wife of Lance Corporal J. Smith), on the 23rd, at Fyzabad, of heat apoplexy.

BANIAN HALL STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It appears that the petition of the residents of what is called the Banian Hall Street, situated behind the Portuguese Chapel in Girgaum, will come before the Corporation for disposal. I, therefore, beg the liberty of writing a few lines with a view to show the urgency of the subject matter of the petition to the city fathers. The street is in every way in the most disreputable condition imaginable. The roadway is nothing but an open space between the opposite lines of houses; the lighting provided by the Municipality consists of two kerosine lamps, which do not cover even a third of the entire length of the street; the drainage—perhaps the less said about it the better—is left to the tender mercies of the house proprietors, and every one knows what the result of such an arrangement must be. Of course, sweepers and scavengers do what they can in the matter of cleaning the house gutters and removing the *kachra*. All credit to them for doing what they can under the circumstances. This abominable condition of the street is attributed to its being a "private" street. What rights and privileges that would imply in legal parlance I am unable to say; but, in the name of common-sense, I protest against its being made to convey the right and privilege of keeping the street in its present scandalous condition to the great annoyance and discomfort of its residents, not to speak of the danger of an outbreak of cholera or other virulent disease arising from this state of things. I wish the Municipal Commissioner or the Health Officer would visit the street one of these days, without, of course, previously warning their subordinates, and then would truly appreciate the inconveniences borne by the residents. I am surprised that one of the residents in the street, who is on the Corporation, cannot make his voice heard on behalf of his co-residents. I trust no sentimental notions will weigh with the Corporation in the matter of taking over this street.

June 27. A RESIDENT.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, June 28.—Pressure has increased, except in Arracan and Bengal. Changes are small, except along the foot of the hills from Sialkote to Barrielly, where the rise exceeds one-twentieth of an inch. Pressure is six-tenths lower at Dera Ismail Khan than at Colombo. Winds are weaker on the West Coast and head of the Bay. Westerly winds have ceased in the North-West Provinces and easterly winds or calms are reported. A rapid increase of humidity has occurred in Upper and Central India; also a rapid reduction of temperature, which is most marked in the North-West Provinces. The Bombay current has extended across the Central Provinces into the North-West Provinces and has given heavy rain in the Coast Districts, moderate rain in the Central Provinces, and showers in the North-West Provinces and hill-stations. Karwar reports six inches; Amraoti, five inches; Mangalore, Cocanada, Goa, Ratnagiri, and Surat two inches or over; Jubbulpore, over one inch; Jhansi, one inch. The Bengal current has given heavy rain in Burma and many showers in Assam, Bengal and Eastern Districts of the North-West Provinces. Dacca reports two inches; Benares one inch; Calcutta, Chittagong, Burdwan, and Gorakhpore, half-inch. The monsoon current from West Coast has hence advanced into Upper India and Bengal; the current is giving moderate rain in Bengal and the lower Gangetic Valley.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	9 96	11 92	11 83	10 4
June 28, Thursday	.....	.....	.....	1 88
„ 29, Friday	4 12	3 93	3 55	.....
Total	14 8	15 85	15 38	11 92
Corresponding date of last year ...	23 68	23 10	20 15	23 31

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

Mr. Jamasjee's cotton circular just issued, says:—Notwithstanding the reports of a strong upward tendency in India unfavourable advices from the consuming districts, heavy receipts and the anxiety of certain large importers to realize in the present high rate of exchange, have had the effect of checking native demand, both real and speculative, and although rates generally have given way from 25 cents to a dollar per bale, business reported during this interval has not been large. Nos. 10s. and 20s. continued steady during the early portion of the interval; subsequently, unfavourable news from the out ports in consequence of excessive rates, combined with the eagerness of some holders to realize, established a decline of from 25 cents to a dollar per bale, especially in superior threads, without leading to any extensive business. The market closes weak with light stocks. Superior chops of No. 12s. continue in moderate demand at previous rates, but medium and common descriptions show a decline of 25 to 50 cents per bale, with but a small business doing, market closing quiet. In spite of heavy arrivals, superior threads of No. 10s. have been in good speculative request and prices are maintained, but medium and common descriptions have receded from 25 to 50 cents in value, market closing steady. Nos. 6s. and 8s. have been in fair supply but in less demand, and a moderate business has been reported at a decline of from 25 to 50 cents per bale. No. 24s. have been in good request, but values do not show any advance in consequence of the extreme anxiety of petty holders to realize. There is nothing doing in 14s., 18s., and 22s. During the fortnight arrival 12,345 bales, sales 6,045 bales, shipment to Coast Port and Japan 2,962 bales and unsold stock 11,178 bales. Direct shipment for Shanghai 4,930

THE INVESTITURE OF SIR ASMAN JAH.

FOLLOWING close upon his investiture with the Kila, at of office by his Highness the Nizam on appointment permanently to be Minister of the State his Excellency Sir Asman Jah, K. C. I. E., was invested on Wednesday evening at the Residency with the Order of the Indian Empire. At the dinner which preceded the ceremony of investiture covers were laid for some thirty guests. His Highness the Nizam being lightly indisposed did not arrive till after dinner, when the noble halls of the Residency were filled by a brilliant crowd who were invited to an "At Home," to witness the ceremony. The nobility and officials at Hyderabad attended in very considerable numbers, but we suspect that the ugly monsoonish downpour that set in just at the moment of departure must have disarranged the intentions of many to Secunderabad, who were otherwise desirous of witnessing the brilliant ceremony. After dinner the President, Mr. A. P. Howell, C. S., rising to propose the health of the Minister, said —

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before we leave the table I would ask you all to join me in the performance of a duty which is at once a privilege and a pleasure. We are, as you know, assembled here this evening, we deeply regret his Highness' inability to be present at the ceremony, We are assembled to present to the Nawab Sir Asman Jah the insignia of Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. Let me remind you that the Order was instituted by her Majesty the Queen-Empress in 1877 to reward services rendered to her Majesty and to the Indian Empire and to commemorate the proclamation of her title of Empress of India. Let me also remind you that the Viceroy is the Grand Master of the Order, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Cambridge are Extra Knights Grand Commanders and Lord Beay. Lord Connemara, and Sir Frederick Roberts are Knights Grand Commanders. With this distinguished assemblage the Nawab Sir Asman Jah will this evening be formally associated. The ceremony of association is formal and governed by strict rules applicable to all ceremonies of the same august character. But here we are bound by no such restrictions, and so I would ask you all not in a formal or ceremonious way, but heartily and in a friendly spirit of social intercourse to join me in drinking the health of Sir Asman, and in wishing him many long years of enjoyment of the honour which he so very worthily won. Ladies and Gentlemen,—It may perhaps be said that the text of a decoration of this kind being worthily bestowed is when the Order enables the recipient and the recipient ennobles the Order. When the honour, that is to say, is mutual. Perhaps we might say that the constituents of an Order are collectively like the constituents of the Star which is the badge of it; because each ray, each facet brings its lustre of its own to heighten the brilliancy of the general effect. Let us apply that test to Sir Asman Jah. Let me remind you that he belongs to one of the most noble families of Hyderabad. He is a direct descendant of the Nizam's. His uncle was the first co-regent of the Hyderabad State with that most distinguished statesman, the late Sir Salar Jung. The Nawab's ancestors have always held the chief military command under the Nizam, namely, that of the Paigah or household troops. Indeed, my own belief is that in his heart of hearts the Nawab retains a lurking preference for the career of his ancestors, and that, in his younger days at all events he would gladly have exchanged the pen for the sword. Had he done so no doubt the same earnestness of purpose and devotion to duty would have brought him to the front as a civilian. At all events during the Afghan campaign and subsequently,the Nawab offered his own services and the services of his troops to the British Government. Coming down to his administrative career I find that the Nawab received his official training as Minister of Justice, which post he held for fourteen years—without any salary—in order to qualify for the high office of co-regent in the event of a vacancy occurring. The Nawab acted as Minister on several occasions during the lifetime of the late Sir Salar Jung and after his death as Senior Administrator during the absence of the Maharajah, the Peshkar. He has also been a member of the Council of Regency and of the Council of State, and, this time last year, he was the chief representative of his Highness Government at the Jubilee of her Imperial Majesty. Lastly, I may add that at the earnest request of his Highness and with the approval of the Governor-General-in-Council the Nawab spent a year of eventful probation, been confirmed quite recently under circumstances of special honour as the permanent Minister of Hyderabad. Service to the Hyderabad State are indeed, services to her Majesty's Indian Empire, and thus having attained the highest honours that his own Government can confer, it may well be said that the Nawab enters worthily into that most Eminent Order specially designed to reward services rendered to her Majesty and to her Majesty's Indian Empire. Ladies and Gentlemen,—I ask you now to join me in drinking the health of Nawab Sir Asman Jah, Minister of Hyderabad and Knight Commander of the Indian Empire.

The speech was received with hearty and general applause. When the cheering had subsided his Excellency Sir Asman Jah rose and replied briefly and gracefully, thanking the President for all the kind things he had said of [illegible] though none knew better than himself how little he had done to deserve them, they would at last serve as a high standard to some measures of which he would earnestly strive to attain.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 1.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—A gutter in G.—Hymns 261, 255 and 324.
10-30 a.m.—Litany with plain Celebration and Sermon, by the Rev. O. H. Badham.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. F. N. Hill.—Hymns 19 and 303.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Arnold.
Anthem.—Holiest, breathe an Evening blessing.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Thursday.—7-15 a.m.—Celebration.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion with Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sabbath Services.
4-30 p.m.—Sabbath School.
Wednesday.—6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION (ESPLANADE), FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 278, 208 and 323.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 18 4, 447 and 215.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 313, 511 and 83.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 204 11 and 214.

Wednesday, July 4.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, (daily).
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral and Sermon.
5-10 p.m.—Children's Service, Choral and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon by Rev. Father Biscoe (Dedication Festival).
Daily.—6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m.
Alms for general expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 7, 280 and 311.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 201, 168 and 240.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Colaba, Causeway.

11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

Byculla, next to Victoria Gardens.

11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Mr. W. S. Shaw.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Cordial invitation to all.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns 180 (1st verse), and 174.
Anthem.—"Incline Thine Ear."
Hymn 104.

ST. NICHOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

7 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. City of Canterbury, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

Amount to be remitted during 1888-89 ...	£14,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1888 to 23rd June 1888 ...	£ 3,463,300
Balance to be remitted from 24th June 1888 to 31st March 1889 ...	£10,536,700

HISTORICAL HOUSES IN THE MARKET.

WHETHER because times are bad, or for some less obvious reason, an unusual number of famous houses and properties thereto pertaining are just now coming into the market.

First is Shaw House and lands, near Newbury, another Carshalton House,in the county of Surrey. The Newbury property may claim to rank, from an historical point of view, among the most interesting places in the southern counties. The beautiful Elizabethan mansion house, built by John Doleman just three centuries ago, is that same Shaw House, otherwise "Doleman's," which figures so prominently in the exciting story of the second battle of Newbury. It was on Sunday morning, October 27, 1644, while King Charles himself was quartered in the adjacent quaint little Berkshire market town, that a detachment of one thousand men of the Parliamentary army suddenly bore down upon "Doleman's," and were routed and driven back by Sir John Astley. Short lived, however, were the rejoicings under the loyal roof; for after several days' fighting, in which the King and Prince Charles took an active part, the Puritan soldiers entered triumphantly into the manor house "singing Psalms as they went." Much more there is to tell about Shaw House, but it must here suffice to say that it is one of the few remaining sixteenth century houses which, while it is in good preservation, has suffered nothing from the rash hand of the restorer, and that its bowling greens, fish ponds, yew walks and paths along the Lambourne, and even the defensive works thrown up by the loyalist army, are still there to illustrate its remarkable history.

Carshalton House is neither so old in years nor so rich in historical suggestions, but it is still a house with a character and a past. It was amidst its nobly timbered gardens and pleasure grounds that the celebrated physician Dr. Radcliffe dwelt in state when he was summoned in hot haste to the death-bed of Queen Anne. The doctor pleaded illness. Backbiting neighbours said this was an excuse, and that he was offended by an irregularity in the message; hence, when good Queen Anne was known to be dead the people showed their anger in so much that the doctor ventured not to go into the town. The poor doctor died himself soon afterwards—of chagrin some ungraciously averred; but others more charitable have observed that a plea of illness which is speedily followed by death ought in fairness to be credited. Thus runs the legend which is still preserved by tradition in the pretty little Surrey village, and is, in some degree, confirmed by an entry in the Treasury accounts for that time. "William Nightingale, for his travelling charges on a journey to Carshalton to fetch Dr. Ratcliffe, 12s. 6d." The house was rebuilt in the heavy but now popular Queen Anne style soon afterwards by Sir John Fellows, a director of the notorious South Sea Company; and this is the stately mansion with its wrought iron gates, its avenues of elms, which is offered with its grounds for sale.

The Chalfont Park estate, which is also to be sold, is not to be confounded with the Vache, where General Fleetwood dwelt in the days when Milton occupied the adjacent little cottage at Chalfont St. Giles; nor with the Grange where Milton's quaker friend Elwood patiently worshipped Julie Springett, who was destined to become the wife of William Penn. It is a substantial portion of the old manor of Brudenells, whereon, we believe, still stands the mansion built by General Churchill, the brother-in-law of Horace Walpole, who gave, as the authorities tells us, "his best advice in its construction," and thought Chute's design "the sweetest plan imaginable." The mansion house, we infer, does not come under the hammer, though the adjacent Chalfont Lodge does. Whether "the largest ash tree in England," which used to be one of the sights of the park, enjoys a like immunity does not appear.

"The Oaks," at Woodmansterne, Surrey "which was to be sold with much adjacent property, on the 26th inst., is known to every one who knows anything at all about historical mansions in the neighbourhood of London, as long the favourite seat of the twelfth (not the thirteenth as the official announcements have it) Earl of Derby, who founded the Derby and Oaks stakes, and named the latter famous race after this delightful retreat. It is an Old, unrelated house, built of red brick, standing on a richly-timbered park. In Horace Walpole's letters to his friend Sir Horace Mann, there is to be found a picturesque description of the *fete champetre* given here in 1774 in honour of the marriage of the Earl of Derby, then Lord Stanley, with Lady Betty Hamilton. It was *apropos* of this bride-elect that General Burgoyne, the dramatist, wrote for the occasion his sylvan masque called "The Maid of the Oaks," which was reproduced by Garrick as an operatic drama at Drury Lane, with a representation of the fairy-like scene in the grounds of the famous mansion at Woodmansterne. A romantic bidder for this celebrated estate would grieve perhaps, to think that subsequently the Earl rather damaged its tender associations by marrying Miss Furren, the beautiful actress, only six weeks, after his first countess, the "Maid of the Oaks," was laid in her grave. Mr. Thorne, in his Handbook, tells us that this vigorous old sporting nobleman held here more than fifty bedchambers at the service of his guests. A sort of passing glimpse of him here at the age of nearly eighty-one is to be got in the Journal of Mr. Groville under date May [illegible]:

"Went to the Oaks" on Wednesday, where Lord Derby kept house for the first and probably (as the house is for sale) for the last time. It is a very agreeable place, with an odd sort [illegible] times and by different people, but the outside is covered with ivy and creepers, which is pretty, and there are good living rooms in it. Besides this, there is abundance of grass and shade. It has been for thirty or forty [the writer might have said fifty or sixty] years the resort of all our old jockeys, and is now occupied by the sporting portion of the Government. We had Lord Grey and his daughter, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, Lord and Lady Erroll, Lord Althorp, Graham, Uxbridge, Charles Grey, the Duke of Grafton, Lichfield, and Stanley's brothers. It passed off very well—racing all the morning, an excellent dinner and whist, and blind hookey in the evening.

Of the political and historical associations of Gatton whose white house looking down from the wooded hill upon the broad lake below is familiar to all passengers by rail between Red Hill and the Merstham tunnel, what need to tell? Who knows not of its renown as, after Old Sarum, the very ideal of those "rotten boroughs" which gave point to the sarcasms of Cobbett, and helped on the cause of reform in the turbulent early years of the reign of the Sailor King? Who has not heard the tale of how the trustees of Lord Monson (unwise trustees!) bought it for a fabulous amount only two years before Lord Grey's triumph, fondly imagining that the political power which its possession involved would never be taken away, or, if taken, would be the subject of liberal compensation. Gatton, though it had for nearly four centuries, returned two members, hardly perhaps deserved the epithet "rotton," for, unlike Old Sarum, it had probably never been sound. Hallam has pointed out that it was customary at a very early period to issue write to very trumpery places for mere political reasons. The Protector Somerset seems to have been a shameless adept in this ancient jerrymandering, and there is reason to think that Gatton was one of these shams. In modern times the electors rarely reached twenty, all of whom were mere tools of the Lord of Gatton. There was, however, one contested election more than a century ago, when two legislators were duly returned by seven votes against six. The visitors who may be tempted by the forthcoming sale to climb the steep ascent to the lovely grounds of the park will find there on the green sward a sort of oblong temple, or rather elongated cupola, sustained on six open columns, with trees at each corner and a huge urn at the other end. Above this he will read the word "Comitium Gattonense, 1785," with other inscriptions in Latin breathing patriotic sentiments. Through the trees he will hence catch a glimpse of the church. The rest is a sylvan solitude. This erection is nevertheless the "Town Hall," as it was called, of Gatton, where the solemn farce of a Gatton election took place from time to time. Regarding the costly and unique marble hall, and all the other splendours still existing of Gatton House, the curious reader must seek for information in Messrs. Fox, Bousfield, and Co.'s particulars of the sale on the 4th of next month, or, if he can trust the too persuasive rhetoric of professional descriptions, in any good guide to Reigate or the county of Surrey.

If Gatton scarcely needs an exponent of its past history, hardly less is to be said of "Marble Hill," beside the Thames, between Richmond Bridge and Twickenhem. Who has not heard of the lovely and witty Mrs. Howard, afterwards Countess of Suffolk, the favourite of King George II., who built this house, as familiar in the eyes of Thames boating men, from the design of Lord Burlington, and laid out its grounds under the advice of her friend Pope the poet, who lived, as all folk know, in his Twickenham riverside villa not far away? It was Swift, however, who, when the King was rather slow in providing funds for the building, prophesied in verse—though falsely as it proved—that the place would have to be sold to "some South Sea broker." The Suffolk Correspondence published by Mr. Murray some sixty years since furnishes many a pleasant glimpse of the gay and gallant friends of the Countess who were wont to gather in the shady paths of Marble Hill. A later but not less famous occupant of this abode was Mrs. Fitzherbert, whose irregular marriage with the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., has by some authorities been said to have been performed here.

Between, whose turret and flag-staff rising out of the trees upon the hill over Erith village, is so well known to yachtsmen, is also to come into the market on the 17th of July. It occupies the side of the house erected rather more than a century ago by the first Lord Eardley, whose fine collection of pictures drew many connoisseurs hither. The view of the Thames and of the Essex and Kentish hills well justifies the choice conferred upon it, and the neighourhood at its foot. Davises Castle, which is to be sold in August with much other property, as is the last named estate, by Messrs. Debenham, is a picturesque residence in the Norman castellated style, which is appropriate to the associations of the spot, for within its wide grounds are the venerable and carefully preserved ruins of the ancient castle which for centuries formed part of the dowry of the Queens of England, and is in many ways associated with our national history.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon-road, London

SPORTING NOTES FROM THE INDIAN PLANTERS' "GAZETTE."

MR. WOOLMER, Lancashire Fusiliers, is making vast improvements on the Ahmednagar course, and for the first time in the history of that once famous racing centre, a steeplechase course is being laid out, and under the auspices of the hard-riding honorary secretary we are likely to witness some good sport of the illegitimate order this season.

Belgaum is in other respects emulating the Northern India Turf. It has offered a purse of Rs. 1,400 for a pony race for country-breds, 13-3, and other classes 13-2, over ½ mile. Belgaum is now in direct railway communication with the rest of the world, and an enterprising owner could not do better than write for a prospectus and make his arrengements for ten days' leave.

We notice the sporting and hard-riding A. D.-C., Captain Hanwell, has returned to Poona, and is rapidly forming a stable with which to give his friends battle at the approaching sky meeting.

The Stewards of the Western India Turf Club have done a gracious act in putting on record their regret for the death of the late Sir Frank Souter, who was one of the oldest members of that body and one of the oldest supporters of the present generation of racing in the Western Presidency. But what will Bombay say to the resolution, which it is proposed to submit to the meeting in July, that the head-quarters of the Club be transferred to Poona, and that until the proposed alterations to the Mahalukmee race course by the Municipality of Bombay be carried into effect, there will be a second meeting held at Poona in February instead of the one now held in Bombay. Will *urbs prima in Indis* have to go altogether without a race meeting?

St. Stephen's Review tells a quite lovely cricket story: Every year Mr. Hornby takes the Lancashire Eleven to play a local Twenty-two at Nantwich, in Cheshire. When Crossland, that fearfully fast bowler, was in the Lancashire Eleven, a rustic batsman represented the last hope of the Cheshire team. The first ball from Crossland struck him on the knee. "How's that?" yelled Crossland and Pilling. "Not out," replied the umpire. But the batsman was seen to walk deliberately away to the pavilion. "He says you're not out," shouted his partner. "I heered him," said the rustic, "but I'm going all the same."

Some statistics lately published show that in the 109 Derbys, which have already been run, the favourite has won thirty-eight times only; that is to say, about twice out of three times since Diomed won in 1780, bookers have been wrong. On thirty-two occasions he has been unplaced; that is to say, the favourite is almost likely not to get into the first three as he is to win, and thirty-nine times he has run second or third. One thing that the table shows is how very "hot" favourites for the Derby have been. Only twice in the history of the race has a favourite started with as much as 5 to 1 against him.

The adventure with a tiger which reaches us from the Amraoti district, of which the sporting Berar District Superintendent of Police was the hero, will live in our records among the narrowest escapes from death at the paws of stripes. It seems that Mr. Fraser had kindly brought to him of a tiger, apparently badly wounded, lying beneath a large tree near his camp, and proceeding thereupon to beat up the tiger's quarters. While kneeling down to reconnoitre, the animal rising with a mighty roar came straight at the sportsman, who waiting till a few feet only separated him from his enemy fired, but did not succeed in dropping his quarry though the shot had entered the forehead and destroyed the right eyeball; another hurried shot which struck the throat and the tiger was upon him. Here a blank occurs. When Mr. Fraser recovered consciousness he was lying stretched before the tiger whose claws were imbedded in the sinews of his left leg, the other paw resting on his right leg. The brute still seemed to cling fondly towards him, that too, covered with the blood and foam from the monster's wounds and jaws, still resisting, and being on the blind side the tiger could not see him. At this juncture he caught sight of the orderly bolting, and leaving Mr. Fraser caught and killed the man on the spot. Taking advantage of the opportunity Mr. Fraser ran to the man who had fired the second gun. The man had fired both barrels into the tiger, one when he was crouching over Mr. Fraser, and the other when he was over the prostrate body of the orderly. The man had fired well and true, but just too far back, in his anxiety not to hit those he would save, instead of the tiger. When afterwards asked if he was not afraid to hit the Sahib, "I was very much afraid indeed," he replied, but *did maabut karke bagaya*. I nerved myself for the occasion, and it was good and true!" a high officer writes, "who after firing never moved an inch till Mr. Fraser came to him, although close to the tiger all the while. He is one of the Gawilghur Rajputs—a brave race, Ranjit singh, a good name." The man said he had no more cartridges left, and so that both got a little further from the tiger as the orderly was quite dead. Next day the body with the tiger dead lying close to it was recovered. To the first shot which knocked the beast's eye out, Mr. Fraser undoubtedly owes his life. He says that he felt that he had the tiger dead when he fired, but the *express* bullet unfortunately broke up. Probably, he thinks, a 12-bore would have reached the brain. His many friends will be glad to hear that Mr. Fraser is now doing well, the wound being nearly healed up. There are kindred spirits able to realise the danger which Mr. Fraser so fortunately escaped, [illegible] account.

THE FATALITY ON THE CLAN MACINTOSH.

A PASSENGER on the Clan Macintosh sends to the *Ceylon Times* the following account of the distressing accident on board that vessel:—

As doubtless you would like to have the full particulars of the said accident that happened on board the s. s. "Clan Macintosh", on Saturday morning last, I will endeavour to give them to you. At about ½ to 12 noon, a report was made to Mr. McPherson, the second officer, that the chief steward, Mr. Williams, and a native had fallen down into the store room. (This is situated in the after part of the ship, and consists of an upper and lower deck.) He immediately ran to the place, and, going down to the between decks, in company with two natives, he found a native fireman lying there insensible and in danger of falling down below. With the assistance of the native butler he had a rope made fast to the fireman and got him hauled up on deck. He then told the saloonboy to go down below and pass a rope round the steward, so that he could be got up. Instead of the man doing this, Mr. McPherson saw him fall forward, and, wondering what was the matter, went down himself. He was struck down too and remembered nothing more until he found himself lying on deck, coming out of a fit of insensibility caused by the noxious vapours in the lower store-room. The 3rd engineer, Mr. Lanigan, two European quarter-masters and six natives shared the same fate in trying to rescue the poor fellows in the store-room and were with some difficulty brought round again. One of the quarter-masters was brought up with scarcely any life in him, but through the unwearied attention of the doctor, most ably assisted by all the passengers, in keeping up artificial respiration, &c. After over three hours, he was brought to his senses again, but I am sorry to say that he is still very poorly indeed.

The chief officer, Mr. Shortland, seeing the 2nd officer fall insensible, gallantly rescued him, and again went down to try and help the other poor fellows, but, unfortunately, he failed to do so, as he was struck down himself, and, before he could be rescued, life was extinct in him as well as the others; so that the chief officer, chief steward, (two Europeans), the donkey man, native butler, and the saloon boy (three natives), in all five men, lost their lives in the store-room. It is very difficult to account for the cause of this sad affair, which cast a gloom over the whole ship, especially after the very splendid and agreeable voyage we had made up to this time. For some days, the 2nd-class passengers had been complaining of a very disagreeable smell that came up through the ventilators on to the after-deck, and no later than Wednesday last I saw the chief steward come up out of the store-room, and he told me he had found out the cause of the smell, and had made all right now. He had put down a lot of disinfecting fluid which would sweeten the place. On Friday (a day before the accident) the hold was again opened for the purpose of getting up some soda water, &c., The supposition is that the lower door of the store-room was then accidentally closed, thereby stopping all ventilation there, and the disinfecting fluid, mixing with the noxious vapors down there caused the poisonous gas—which was the cause of the loss of the above-mentioned lives—to generate.

The chief officer was very much liked indeed. He was a hard-working and painstaking man, and nobly lost his life in his attempt to save his fellow creatures.

The chief steward had been with the Captain many years, was very much liked by the passengers and officers, and was a sober, hard-working and attentive man. I am very sorry to say that the chief officer, Mr. Shortland, leaves a wife and aged mother unprovided for, and the chief steward, Mr. Williams, a wife and four children in the same sad plight. It is to be hoped that the company will behave liberally not only to them, but to the relatives of the three natives as well, who also lost their lives in the execution of their duty. The Captain feels the loss very much indeed. He quite broke down in reading the burial service over the bodies. They were committed to the deep at 5 p.m. the same afternoon.

THE *South Australian Register* contains an account of some experiments at Sydney with M. Pasteur's microbes of chicken cholera. A number of rabbits were inoculated with the microbes on a Saturday morning and placed under close supervision in isolated boxes; but on Monday the rabbits had not shown the slightest traces of the disease, which, according to M. Pasteur, should prove fatal in about twenty-four hours. The experiments were not regarded as final. Microbes may be strengthened by cultivation; but that will be a matter of time. The Executive Committee appointed by the Commission have decided to ask that Shark Island, an old sheep quarantine station in the harbour, may be set apart for experimental purposes. Several other stations in the western division have been placed at the disposal of the Commission; but nothing is definitely arranged regarding experiments in the interior. It had been decided to ask the Tasmanian Government to forward the brood of fowls in that colony which were recently attacked with the disease resembling chicken cholera, and also to request Professor Thomas of New Zealand, to forward particulars of the experiments in introducing disease amongst rabbits.

THE WELSH GOLD MINES.

A HOLIDAY correspondent in Wales thus describes a visit to Mr Morgan's gold mines in a leading provincial paper. He writes:—

As we descent to Dolgelly the valley seems shut in by the towering peaks of Cader Idris (2,929 feet) and Aran Mawddwy (2,970 feet.) It is at the foot of the former that the quaint little town nestles, and bathed as it is in brilliant sunshine, its narrow streets barred with intensely deep shadows, there is something in its appearance which recalls that of a town in the Valtelline, or at least in Auvergne. But here is Mr Pritchard Morgan on the platfrom, and he says that if we are to see all the wonders of Mount Morgan, we must lose no time over the scenery, but accompany him at once in his carriages to the mines.

THE ROAD TO THE MINES.

Six miles from Dolgelly we stop where a rough road branches off to the right. Those in the landau get out, and embark in a strong waggonette which awaits us, but Mr Morgan goes on, for he can drive his short-legged pair of horses in a brake over any sort of road. Our new driver is a Scotsman—his speech bewrayeth him. Asked how he likes Wales—"Deed,' says he "its but a puir place. It's no like Scotland. "Why, it's a beautiful country, and seems prosperous." "Weel, I dinna like it. It's weel enough on a fine day, but it's terrible cauld in the winter time." "Not colder than Lanarkshire surely, where you come from." "Aye, but it's a different cauld; it's a healthy place Lanarkshire; but it's no that here. There's terrible draughts come doun thae valleys, fit to rive a body in twa." "Have you any friends in Galloway?" asked one of our party, himself a Galloway man. "Na, na; I ne nae freend's in Scotland noo," with a shake of his head, "or I wadna hae been here." "But Mr. Morgan seems satisfied with the country, doesn't he?" "Oh, the governor," replied the patriot, "Aye, he's lettin' on a job, vara true; but we canna a' dae like him. Them that's in Scotland just bide there, that's my opeenion, an' no come traffickin' hereawa."

A NEW GUNPOWDER.

The track led steadily up hill, perilously near the edge of the river cliffs at places and overhung by steep banks brilliant with blue hyacinths, "crawtaes" as Scottish children, unromantically name them. Mr. Morgan's gunpowder works, on the side of a disused lead mine, presently appear, and further progress on wheels is impossible. We are still a mile from the principal mine, but in part of these works we come upon the first evidences of the gold industry, in a shed to which the richer parts of the ore brought in trucks from the mine eight Britton pass are set up, in which rapidly revolving cones grind the soft ore and wash out the dirt. These powder mills have been worked by Mr. Morgan for some years. He claims to have invented a powder for big guns, made of such simple and inexpensive materials and yielding such surpassing results as to be, in his belief, the powder of the future. But he is very reticent about it, and so jealous of the secret leaking out that he will not even protect his invention by patent.

MINING PROCESSES.

Passing on foot up from the lower sheds, we come to the junction of a small stream with the Mawddach. This small stream, falling over a rock 120 feet high, gives the admirable water power which is of such vast advantage in the works. Here at the junction has been erected a row of substantial wooden sheds, containing the stamping house, washing and other machinery, all in full work. The rough quartz brought down steep inclines over the bare mountain brow high above, and through the thick oak copse on the lower slopes, is first rushed into fragments in proportions of mixed ominous. When it is reduced to powder by passing under a row of nineteen stamps, the gross weight of which is 7 tons, which give, with deafening din, 82 strokes to the minute. Thence a steady but shallow stream washes the pulverised ore upon a surface prepared with mercury, with which the free part of the gold forms an amalgam. This amalgam being placed in a retort and subjected to a strong heat, the mercury passes off in fumes, but is reclaimed for futureuse by forcing the fumes through water. What remains in the retort is solid gold. But a deal of gold could escape unless the crushed quartz were subjected to further searching. Much of the precious metal is contained in sulphides for which the mercury has no affinity, so the mud which escapes amalgamation is caused to fall again into a shallow stream flowing over a vulcanised surface. The vulcanite is made to revolve slowly in a direction contrary to the stream; the mud and sand composed of particles of silex, &c., are carried off in the water, while the gold, being heavier falls upon the vulcanised bottom, is carried back against the stream and falls into a receiver, whence it is taken to the smelting furnace. Still an appreciable quantity of gold would escape if further precautions were not taken. Gold dust, the particles of which are so minute as to float upon the surface of the water, created by the commi[illegible] stamp heads, and this is caught by causing the water to percolate through blankets which in time become [illegible] with gold and removed to the smelting house. The refuse mud is then piled up below the beds and dries into the purest, finest white sand and carried off by the river. Two hundred tons of quartz per week can be crushed with the present machinery.

A GLADSTONE BAG OF GOLD.

"Just move that bag out of the lady's way, sir, if you please," said Mr. Morgan to one of us, pointing to a black bag, so shabby that even a Tory would hesitate to describe it as a "Gladstone," It was heavy, so heavy that one hand would not move it. Two hands—still motionless. "Why, it's nailed to the bench," said he who held it, but by another effort he was just able to lift it. Then Mr Morgan opened it, and showed us that it was half filled with bars of solid gold, and lifting them out he laid them on the bench for us to feast our eyes upon during the repast. Twelve of them there were, averaging £200 a piece; in colour somewhat brassy when compared with sovereigns. That is our output since the Treasury laid the injunction upon us a fortnigh ago," said our host, "besides what you saw in the melting house. And the ore they are getting yesterday and to-day is richer than anything we have got yet."

The ascent was then made to the mines, and a very steep ascent it proved 500 feet, under a boiling sun,

A FORTNIGHT'S OUTPUT.

At the mouth of the mine stood an iron tray on a barrow, upon which was spread a lot of small gravel from which two men were picking pieces of gold, from the size of a large hazel nut to that of a hempseed. A very rich pocket, far richer than anything reached before, had been opened the day before. One large block of quartz, about 2 feet long by 1 foot on the sides, was declared to contain gold in the proportion of 500 lb. to the ton. The lode a vein of quartz varying from 8 to 20 feet diameter, runs almost horizontally into the mountain side in the line of a huge fault in the Silurian rock. These faults, and the contortions of the lodes, have to be taken into account. Speculators have already, we were informed, taken the bearings of the Mount Morgan lodes, and bought up two or three hill farms in line with them to the west. But Mr Morgan showed us that so far as this lode is concerned they have miscalculated, for it travels off at a sharp angle to the line at the surface. Dazzled by the riches heaped on every side, and sympathising with patients suffering from gold fever, we descended to the works once more. The newly smelted gold had by this time been weighed and added to the bars we had left in the office, making a total of 2,200 ounces, or about £8,000 worth of gold as the product of one fortnight's work Were this rate maintained it would result in an output of £208,000 a year, produced by 150 men, averaging £1 a head per week in wages.

THE RISK OF ROBBERY.

In reply to questions as to the risk of robbery "We have six police on the premises night and day; passing these doors and windows, and the jail at Dolgelly was abandoned, so I bought part of the fittings." Substantial enough these looked; but as we glanced upat the skylights, it occurred to us that a burglar of most rudimentary experience would find little difficulty of ingress there, not to mention that the prison fittings were adjusted to walls consisting of single planks "We have to keep a sharp look out on our men, of course, though I am bound to say I never had such a quiet, respectable lot to deal with in Australia They have to submit to be searched by the police. Last week we did catch two fellows with ore in their pockets." "Are you not able to be inundated with tourist visitors?" I should be, no doubt, but levy charge of 10s. per head, which goes to a sick and accident fund for the men, and that keeps down the numbers. I allow no tips to my men; that is dangerous work in a gold mine, as naturally every one is anxious to carry off specimens." "What is your real notion of the property you have got?" "What I have seen this week convinces me of what I suspected before, namely, that we are at the beginning of the biggest gold boom the world has ever seen. Not only is the ore richer than anything I have ever met but wages are moderate here and waterpower unlimited. The gold you see here has nearly all come out of the one mine you visited. I have surveyed 42 different lodes on this estate alone, and there is no reason why all of them should not be worth working."

The popular idea of a gold field is a scene of turbulence, drunkenness, and danger. I shall not soon forget the peaceful landscape of Gwynfynydd, the narrow valley between soaring mountains, the crystal-clear Mawddach, the quiet, industrious Welsh miners, two of whom bore on a hand-barrow to our carriages 140 lb. weight of solid gold.

LAST year the total number of passengers who travelled by railway in India amounted to 95½ millions, of whom 89 millions were third-class.

MR. STANYON, of Jubbulpore, who was reported to have been accidentally shot, denies that he has met with any accident.

A DELICATE AND PURE COMPLEXION, soft and fair hands and arms, are assured to those ladies who use ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, which is a most healing and refreshing preparation for the face and arms. It eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, redness, roughness, chaps, irritation, cutaneous eruptions, &c.; renders the skin soft, smooth and white, and is equally valuable during the heat and dust of summer or the cold and damp of winter for preserving and beautifying the complexion. ROWLANDS' ODONTO is a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Ask chemists and stores for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

A LUCKNOW DIVORCE SUIT.

IN the Allahabad High Court on Tuesday, the case of Fraser *vs.* Fraser was heard. It was a matter which came up on the 26th instant for confirmation of the rule nisi granted to the petitioner, Henry Charles Fraser, an Engineer on the E. I. Railway, by the Judicial Commissioner of Lucknow, for nullity of his marriage with the respondent, Lucinda Mahon, on the ground of her having had at the time of such marriage a husband alive.

The facts as set forth in the petition are briefly as follows:—The respondent represented herself to be Mrs. Lucinda Mahon, a widow, and the petitioner married her in August 7, 1873, at the Holy Trinity Church Allahabad, he then being 27 years of age. He lived with her until November, 1883, when he heard that her former husband was or had been recently alive. On this he caused inquiries to be instituted, and discovered that the respondent had been legally married to one John Mahon in May, 1848; that this marhad visited his mother in England only a few years previously to 1883 and was alive in 1873. On this he immediately separated from respondent and he since had no communication with her beyond sending her a monthly remittance until June, 1885.

On Tuesday the petitioner appeared in person to have the rule made absolute. There was no appearance on behalf of the respondent. Their lordships after reading through the evidence on which the rule was obtained, and after putting a few questions to the petitioner, confirmed the decree of nullity of marriage as granted by the Judicial Commissioner of Lucknow. —*Pioneer.*

DRESS AT THE STATE BALL

FRESHNESS and daintiness were the conspicuous characteristics of the dresses at the State ball last night. Tulle was the favourite material, appearing to have been indispensable to four-fifths of the skirts. Green was largely in favour, as it has been throughout the season. Many white dresses were trimmed with this tint in moire ribbons or knots of velvet. One of the most successful of these was in white silk and tulle with paniers of green moire an long sash ends of the same, formed of two wide breadths fringed out at the edges. Many white gowns were ornamented with masses of foliage, a novelty introduced this season. A very pretty, bright-faced, fair-headed girl wore a dress of cascade-like satin with a garniture of young nut leaves and catkins veiled with silver-